

PEN AND PENCIL

AN ILLUSTRATED FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1855.

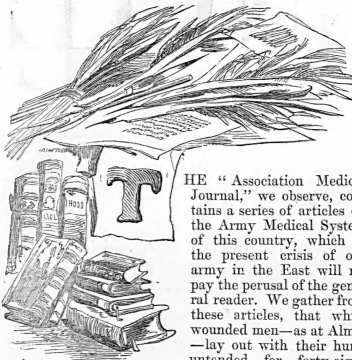
[Price 6d.]



L'INNAMORATA, BY H. O'NEIL, AT THE BRITISH INSTITUTION. (See page 28.)

PEN AND PENCIL.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1855.



THE "Association Medical Journal," we observe, contains a series of articles on the Army Medical System of this country, which at the present crisis of our army in the East will repay the perusal of the general reader. We gather from these articles, that while wounded men—as at Alma,—lay out by their hurts

hours,—while ships crowded with sick and wounded men were sent off, with nothing between their poor limbs and the hard boards but a single blanket; and sometimes under the charge, as in the *Alon*, of only two or three medical men, who themselves were too unwell to attend to their duties;—while eight thousand sick and wounded men have been sent down from the camp at Balaklava, and thence on shipboard during the fifty days, beginning with the 1st of December, 1854, and terminating with the 20th of January, 1855,—and while a continued outcry has come from the Crimea and Scotland of want of medical men,—while all this has been the case, and while we have had for weeks impending over us the probability of fifteen or twenty thousand men being wounded in the assault or battle with the covering army of the enemy, the Director-General of the Army Medical Department, to whom undoubtedly this of this misery, resulting from want of foresight, care, and skill, is owing, has continually refused to receive the offered services of experienced medical men, who, inspired only by the desire to relieve the sufferings of our brave troops, have volunteered to go. A more shocking result of the system of routine which poisons our whole army system it is impossible to conceive.

Routine is not content with poisoning our whole army. It might as well be poisoned as left in its present state. Generals January and February are not Russian, but English generals, preventing roads, preventing food, preventing clothing, preventing even succours to the dying. Generals November and December, January and February, have been all active under Field-Marshal Routine, and have led our army to disease, to famine, and to death.

Routine is more than Field-Marshal. He was Premier a little while back, and seems to be Premier still; or what is the meaning of an incompetent tape-worm, like the younger Peel, in a place for which a Lyard was not good enough? Routine, says rumour, means to send Lord Dundonald to command in the Baltic. His lordship is certainly old enough, though not quite of the mature age of Lord Seaton, who is taking office as Commander of the Forces in Ireland, when less stalwart men would be thinking, if power of thought remained, of water-gruel and the grave. Our new Commander of the Forces in once turbulent Ireland can only boast of having seen his seventy and nine years. Is it the page of our new vigorous Government? Mr. Frederick Peel, the late Lord Cochrane, and Lord Seaton! Palmerston himself ought to be very strong; or the translation of Mr. Sidney Herbert to the colonies very important; or my Lord Pamure quite free from "gout." But we will not follow some of the Tory press in their furious denunciations. If the new Administration was "forced on the Sovereign," it is not, for all that, "the most incompetent and despised administration that ever existed." We have not so soon forgotten that good old gartered Aberdeen; Newcastle's competency is not all as proved; and for Lord John, he is not again in the Ministry, going as Plenipotentiary to Vienna, to cry peace when there is no peace, and to diplomatize as efficiently there as he has diplomatized here. What matters so long as he is out of the way? He might be dangerous on the opposition benches: so daring an adventurer.

Why did not Palmerston send Mr. Roebuck also? Though, in truth, the office of *attaché* would have been a novelty to him. But then the Committee of Inquiry would have no naturally slid away. They say it is to be stifled now. Well! only our representatives will lose by that; the Committee was but to save them from the disrepute into which they were carelessly drifting; no inquiry is needed to inform any one else of the condition of things either at home or in the Crimea. Committees of Inquiry are, indeed, rather behind the time. Horn-books for Parliament; that yet neglects its lesson to suck oranges and snore upon the easy benches.

How long shall we allow Parliament to take it so easily? Only till the elections. Some have taken place this week, and this might have shown a sample of the popular mind. That is a strong term to use, when

almost the only sign of mind is the having a mind to grumble. Even that must be kept back when a new ministry, however old the personnel, is on its trial. When men have been only half a century before us, it is only right they should have time for repentance; and for the men who have comparatively nothing to repent of, and for those who, elected to represent us in Parliament, apologize for being otherwise engaged, why the less said of, or to them, the better. It is so much easier to let them have their own way. The British Lion can sleep very soundly.

But a truce with fault-finding. Things are really mending; railways are begun; a transport corps is being organized. Even the weather is improving; and if Lord Palmerston is not too old to grapple with Routine, we may yet have a remnant of our army saved, and the Government find honourable employment before the additional £5000 asked by the *Times* be altogether spent. Always supposing that our Plenipotentiary does not establish peace at Vienna, which would be a feat to match the creations of Dr. Darwin and Miss Seward, in a medium of less reality than "veal broth and mashed potatoes."

In foreign news there is but little importance beyond what relates to the preparations for war, marches and counter-marches, from Ealing to Acton. For war seems certain, notwithstanding the coming Vienna conference. General Crenneville diplomatizes at Vienna; M. de Wadell diplomatizes at Paris. M. de Niebuhr, a hot partisan of Russia, is sent from Berlin to the Hague. It is all talk, next to nothing, preparatory only to the great palaver in the meeting of Congress. And the end will be like the preparation, for the Plenipotentiaries may only exercise their "full powers" after Prince Gortschakoff has reduced to writing that which the Tsar had allowed him to accept in words; that is to say, has countersigned the interpretation set by the Allies upon the Four Points. Poor old Lord John might be spared the fatigue of his useless journey: but, of course, the comedy must be played out. Russia persist, Prussia shuffle, England laugh, Austria take care of itself. Beware! Pantaloon may be best man yet.

If we like old men as statesmen, as generals, and as admirals, we have our compensation in the ranks. The young men, may, the boys we are sending to the Crimea are not even full-grown "cannon flesh." They are jeered at by all men as they pass down our streets after the recruiting sergeant. They are not jeered at in the Crimea. Alas, "it's nae fun that," for, put to work beyond their strength, they drop at once. We want recruits for our army, not new tenants for our over-crowded Crimean hospitals. But for all one might think, looking at some of our raw levies, English sinew is not all spent; stalwart, strong-thewed men are to be had if you care to make the service worth their seeking. But with Routine for Field-Marshal, so little pay, and so little possibility of promotion? And, then, who knows the beginning or the ending of the war, what its principle, what its object? Give us a cause, and decent treatment: and you will not lack men to replace the heroes of Balaklava.

What else for the week? Sir Charles Napier's quarrel with the Admiralty. Admiral Berkeley may deny, but Sir Charles dares him to the proof. One or two public meetings for the war, one for Poland coming on at Bath, among the requisitionists for which appears the name of Walter Savage Landor. If the poet was but a statesman or an admiral, we would not dread his years. There are education bills (one Lord John's legacy, but who the residuary legatees?); there is ecclesiastical intelligence—not much; England shines in elections, Ireland in private romance; the weather has been very sharp, the roads have been blocked with snow, and the Thames is as hard as ice; there has been excellent skating in the parks; and balls, surely not snow-balls, at the Tuileries. Altogether an important week.



THE WAR.

JOURNAL OF THE SIEGE.

The tidings from the seat of war, received during the past week, though unmarked by any event of striking importance, are yet full of interest. We have embodied, and give in a connected form the scattered occurrences detailed by various correspondents, among whom, the *Times*' Correspondent still stands prominent as a close and graphic delineator. The dates range from the 23rd to the 29th of January, inclusive.

CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, JAN. 23.

The rain, so long a source of misery, seems really to have taken leave of us. The cloudy and mild weather has gone. It is clear and frosty, and not too cold. The heads of departments are becoming more active. The Quartermaster-General came down to Balaklava to-day, inspected the skeleton of a Tartar sledge, and visited the portion of road made by the French for us. A large number of sick and dying men were sent into Balaklava to-day in French mule

litters and on our *bât* horses. They formed a ghastly procession. Many of them were all but dead. With closed eyes, open mouths, and attenuated faces, they were borne along two and two, the thin stream of breath, visible in the frosty air, alone showing they were still alive. One figure was a horror—a corpse, stone-dead, strapped upright in its seat, its legs hanging stiffly down, the eyes staring wide open, the teeth set on the protruding tongue, the head and body nodding with frightful mockery of life at each stride of the mule over the broken road. No doubt the man had died on his way down to the harbour. As the apparition passed, the only remarks the soldiers made were such as this:—"There's a poor fellow out of pain, any way!" Another man had the raw flesh and skin hanging from his fingers, the naked bones of which protruded into the cold air, undressed and uncovered. This was a case of frostbite. Possibly the hand had been dressed, but the bandages might have dropped off. All the sick in the litters seemed on the verge of the grave.

The French army has received an important reinforcement. The Eighth Division has arrived at Kamiesch; it consists of 10,000 good troops. The Ninth Division, under General Brunet, is expected to arrive very shortly. Our allies will then muster upwards of 75,000 bayonets. The Turks in the Chersonese do not seem to amount to more than 5000 or 6000, judging from the size of their encampments. These unfortunate troops are becoming a little less unhealthy. They have received supplies of new clothing and uniforms from Riza Pasha, the War Minister at Constantinople, and are assuming a respectable appearance. They possess the better hands at building huts than the English or even the French, and their covered stables for the officers are excellent. But they crowd too much together, and their want of personal cleanliness, combined with the quantities of filth and offal left to accumulate in the immediate vicinity of their encampments, generates and fosters disease.

It would astonish a stranger riding out from Balaklava to the first to see the multitudes of dead horses and mules on the road. In every gully there are piles of the remains of these wretched animals, torn to pieces by wild dogs and vultures, and many of the equine survivors of the desperate chase at Balaklava now lie rotting away by the side of the cavalry camp. The attitudes of some of the skeletons are curious. Some have dropped dead, and frozen stiff as they fell; others are struggling, as it were, to rise from their grimy graves. Nearly all of the carcasses have been skinned by the Turks and French, who use the hides to cover their huts; and many suspicious-looking dogs, too, suggestive of horse-steak, have been out in their tanks. For about six miles the country is dotted all over with these carcasses, in every stage of decay. Were it spring or summer time, the Chersonese would be one great pesthouse. There are only eight Russian battalions in the gorges about Tchorgoum. Four of these battalions are constantly on the road between Sebastopol and Bakhiserai, carrying supplies and provisions to the town and to their camp. It would appear as if the corps, which had been occupying the ground on our rear, had retired upon the Belbek, and there is a report that they have taken up a position between the Katcha and the Alma, in co-operation with a force between the latter river and Simpheropol. It is positively affirmed that Prince Menschikoff has left Sebastopol. The Emperor says he has gone northwards to hasten the march of the third corps d'armée, which is coming down on us from Perekop to the number of 35,000 men. Others think he has gone to take the command of the army intended to operate against Omer Pasha, which he advances towards the north side of Sebastopol from Eupatoria. General Jacobi is believed to have taken the command of the place in Prince Menschikoff's absence. There was very little firing to-day. The men are carrying up wood for hospital huts in detail. Each man manages to take up two planks a part of the way to the camp *per diem*.

JAN. 24.—It froze hard last night. To-day the thermometer is at 45°. Another mail has reached us to the 9th instant. Peace is the general topic of conversation. A large number of very fine mules have arrived for the commissariat, and their first employment will be to bring up the houses which are now being landed all day at Balaklava. Huge heaps of planks being seen in all directions, besides which men are also employed bringing them to the front. You meet them with immense planks on their shoulders, struggling knee-deep in the mud. It must astonish young recruits, who came out with the idea of fighting as soon as they landed, to be put to such work. It is certainly a curious sight to see the variety of things proceeding to the front, and the strange contrast of the fresh smooth faces of the recruits—some of which seem direct from an English farm-yard—to the dirty-looking hairy old warriors. The French relieved the pickets of the 1st and 2nd Divisions on the right this morning, to enable the latter to lighten the duties of the other divisions. Our allies had scarcely posted their advanced sentries when they commenced exchanging shots with the advanced guard of the Russians; this brought on a sharper fire, and ended by the French driving the latter in, and advancing to the ground previously occupied by our enemies' sentries. Our men might, doubtless, have done the same thing before, but had orders not to fire. The French are now within 50 yards of the Russian batteries on the left attack. The night before last the word was passed along our front to be in readiness, as there was a probability of the French assaulting the Quarantine Battery, but nothing came of it. From the quantity of earth seen thrown up without extension of works, the French believe their advanced works on the left to be undermined, but are unable to ascertain the direction. Some heavy firing was heard early this evening, but now all is quiet. The Russians have gone back as we have pushed forward, and have in some places thrown up more formidable works than were opposed to us, but the quantity of earth seen thrown up without extension of works, the French believe their advanced works on the left to be undermined, but are unable to ascertain the direction. Some heavy firing was heard early this evening, but now all is quiet. The Russians have gone back as we have pushed forward, and have in some places thrown up more formidable works than were opposed to us, but the quantity of earth seen thrown up without extension of works, the French believe their advanced works on the left to be undermined, but are unable to ascertain the direction. Some heavy firing was heard early this evening, but now all is quiet. 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officer went on shore to-day and made an application to the officer in charge of the Government stores for two or three to put on board the ship to warm the men. "Three of my men," said he, "died last night from choleric symptoms, brought on in their present state from the extreme cold of the ship; and I fear more will follow them from the same cause." "Oh!" said the guardian of the stores, "you must make your requisition in due form, send it up to headquarters, and get it signed properly, and returned, and then I will let you have the stores." "But my men may die meantime." "I can't help that; I must have the requisition." "It is not that there are men now in a dangerous state whom another night will certainly kill." "I really can do nothing; I must have a requisition properly signed before I can give one of these stores away." "For God's sake, then, lend me some; I'll be responsible for their safety." "I really can do nothing of the kind." "But, consider, this requisition will take time to be filled up and signed, and meantime these poor fellows will go." "I cannot help that." "I'll be responsible for anything you do." "Oh, no, that can't be done!" "Will a requisition signed by the P. M. O. of this place be of any use?" "No." "Will it answer if he takes on himself the responsibility?" "Certainly not." The surgeon went off in sorrow and disgust. Such are the "rules" of the service in the hands of incapable and callous men.

Here is another case of the same kind. A surgeon of a regiment stationed on the cliffs above Balaklava, who has about 40 sick out of 200 men, has been applying to the "authorities" in the town for the last three weeks for medicines, all simple and essential, and can not get one of them. The list he sent in was returned with the observation, "We have none of these medicines in store." To-day this poor surgeon, too, came down with his last appeal. "Do, I beg of you, give me any medicines you have for diarrhoea." "We haven't any." "Anything you may have I'll take." "We haven't any." "Have you any medicine for fever you could give? Anything you can let me have I'll take." "We haven't any." "I have a good many cases of rheumatism among my men. Can you let me have any medicines for them?" "We haven't any." Thus, for fever, rheumatism, and diarrhoea, the most prevalent complaints of the army, there were no specific drugs. The only article of value is that, at Scutari, the storehouses are full of the finest and costliest drugs, if men must die for want of them?

To-day, Lord Raglan visited our trenches and inspected portions of our parallels and advanced works.

A deserter has just gone over from our lines to the enemy, leading a packhorse, or bat pony. He was perceived by the men in "No. 4 Battery." Muskets were fired at him, still he went on; at length a gun was fired at him, and he shot sent after him; the ball knocked up the earth near him, but the fellow only quickened his pace towards the Cossacks; and, as another shot was equally unsuccessful, he was allowed to join the Russians unmolested.

JAN. 26.—Frost and fine weather. Orders have been issued for the inspection of the knapsacks of certain regiments, to see if they can carry three days' provisions. Surely it is not intended to send men into the trenches in the mountain passes for three nights. Sir Colin Campbell has issued a very sensible and feeling order, and amusing withal, severely reprehending the ardour of an officer of the Staff mounted corps, who, in his leisure moments, was in the habit of going out with his rifle "vapouring after Cossacks," and trying to "pot" isolated sentries. The camp is in a ferment discussing the question of peace.

There was firing last night—very heavy at times—and there has been brisk musketry all day. The Inkerman battery throws a heavy shot over to our right now and then. Our batteries have kept silent. The 14th Regiment has just been disembarked. It consists of very young men and lads, very ill-suited for the work and climate to which they will be exposed. The Guards, though relieved from picket duty, still take sentry on the trenches in the mountain passes.

JAN. 27.—It froze as usual last night, but the thermometer has already risen to 40°, though it is not yet 8 A.M. There is, however, a cold wind blowing, and the weather does not seem so mild and settled as it has been. There was the usual heavy firing last night at intervals along the French lines, and a constant spattering of musketry in the trenches. Drafts from the 1st, 4th, 28th, and 44th Regiments marched into camp last night. The system adopted is that each man shall be furnished with the whole of his warm clothing, &c., either before leaving England or immediately on his arrival in the Crimea. The object of this arrangement is to save the troops the journey down to Balaklava for it. The intention, doubtless, is very good, but mark the result. The soldier thus equipped has no other means of carrying his load than on his back, and the weight, in addition to that of his kit, is not less than 100 to 90 lb. The present state of the roads, knee deep in places, renders it impossible for men encumbered with this load to march with anything like comfort. The drafts above-mentioned, mostly very young men, were loaded in this way yesterday, and before they had got two miles on the road, some were laid down, dead beat, while others toiled along with their knapsacks off their backs, slung on the end of a firelock, and so on. While struggling on this way, a party was overtaken by General Airey, who at once ordered the officer in charge of the draft to collect the men and bring them to headquarters, where they put up for the night, as best they could, with the detachment of the 68th.

It is really lamentable that these poor fellows should be heart-broken as soon as they land, by being compelled to do work to which they are in no way inured. This is the one great evil that has retarded all the progress the army is enduring. A proper organization has never existed in the Commissariat. When the army first came to Balaklava, they had attached to them a good supply of fire bullets. These poor animals were generally allowed nothing from the Commissariat. In some few instances about 4 lbs. daily of barley were given to them, but three-fourths died on the roads—absolutely perished in the mud from starvation. Since the 1st of this month, the Commissariat alone have lost nearly 300 animals belonging to the transport service. The first step towards the railway have been commenced. A party of 200 men, under Mr. Beatty, began this morning. The hutting transport mules have also commenced work. Carpen-

ters' tools are very badly required, and are likely to be still more so. The mail, arriving this morning, brings us confirmation of the Peace having accepted the Four Powers.

JAN. 28.—Sunday was celebrated by an extremely heavy fire of musketry between the Russians and the French covering parties and sharpshooters. The volleys, which rolled through the less massive reports of the conventional rifle practice, were as heavy as those we heard at the Alma or Inkerman, and, from the numbers of Russian infantry thrown into the works, it is evident the enemy intend to dispute the small space of ground between the last French trench and the broken outworks of their late batteries with the greatest vigour and obstinacy. Possibly, indeed, orders have been received instructing the commanding officer to resist any nearer approaches on the part of the French, who have now burrowed up, trenched, zig-zagged, paralleled and parapeted the whole of the country from the shore below the Quarantine Fort to the rising ground close to the Flag-staff Fort, for two miles in depth, by five or six miles in length. The storm of musketry never ceased last night upon these advanced works; and the constant flashes of the heavy guns lighted up the sky till dawn. The French replied by three or four, and scarcely returned a cannon shot. After daybreak the fire recommenced with great fury, and at about 8 o'clock a regular battle was raging in the trenches between the French and Russians. There could not have been less than 3000 men on each side firing as hard as they could load and pull trigger, and the lines of the works were marked by thick curling banks of smoke. The fire slackened on both sides about 9 o'clock simultaneously. It is said that the Russians lined the crenelated wall, and were enabled to fire down into the trenches. We further hear that the French drove the Russians back, and effected a lodgment inside their first parallel, at a point where it is partially covered by the angle of the ruins of the Flag-staff Battery. Every night, after unusually heavy firing, some such reports are made of our night attack; and now not a night passes without severe skirmishing, or, rather, sharpshooting, behind the parapets and in the broken ground between the lines. The works are, indeed, almost into the town, and dominate its suburbs; but the ruined houses of these suburbs are turned into defences for riflemen, and the town itself is almost one formidable battery, from all of which the fire is directed over the sea on which the south side of the town is situated.

Our own batteries are in very good order, and are ready for the reception of the—pieces of artillery, which can be put into them in three nights. To-morrow night our troops begin to arm one attack. To-night the working parties will begin to place the guns in position in the other attack, and we have a fine battery ready to open on the steamer which is anchored towards the head of the creek near Inkerman, and which has caused us so much annoyance by her shells. The Russians, on their side, have made the heights over Inkerman bristle with batteries, some of which will probably take our more advanced works in reverse, or will at least enfilade them if we do not stop their fire. They must have large command of horse-power to enable them to draw up their heavy guns and 14-inch mortars into such difficult positions.

The French all our pickets in front of our night attack, and our extreme right picket is now situated in what is called the Middle Picket Ravine. This is a great relief to our exhausted force. In return for this service, which might have been extended to us before, our Commissariat rations a large body of the French army. If all goes well, the allies will be able to re-open fire with about—guns and mortars, each with ammunition for 48 hours' sharp firing. It is to be feared there will be great difficulty in subduing the fire of Malakhoff and of the Inkerman batteries; but the effort must be made, and, if it fails, there only remains what we had in much greater efficiency and force last November—the bayonet—to do the work. It is reported that Sir John Burgoyne recommended the use of this simple weapon long ago, and that, after the gradual slackening of our fire, he stated that every day we wasted our use would give increased strength to the enemy, and would cost many additional lives.

There has been no sortie of consequence made by the garrison for some days; all their energies are devoted to throwing up fresh works. In one of the ordinary skirmishes the night before last an officer of some rank fell into the hands of the French. The deserters have begun to come in from the Russians again. Balaklava is becoming more orderly. Lieutenant Elphinstone, R.E., is now in charge of the position and works there, and Major Hall of the roads, streets, wharves, &c. The road towards head-quarters is, at last, in a fair way to become a substantial highway. What is wanted further is an efficient transport service. Now there is none at all. Provisions still have to be carried up to the camp by hand; and in consequence to-day the Light Division is stinted to half-a-pound of meat, half-a-pound of biscuit, and no groceries. At the suggestion of Commander Derriman of the *Caradoc*, Lord Raglan authorized the authorities at Balaklava to prepare tea for the sick on their arrival in the town before going on board ship. Yesterday Mr. Skead, Master of the *Caradoc*, with a working party from the ship, gave more than 300 of these poor creatures a cup of warm tea each at the termination of their cold and harassing journey from the camp. Their delight and gratification at such an unexpected attention were very great. Although there were many sick sent down to-day, the issue of the tea, from which so much benefit was derived, had to be suspended. There was no more tea to be had, and even the tea made yesterday came from the stores of the ship.

In future there is to be a permanent hospital staff on board each of the ships sent up and down with sick and convalescents. There is no hope of the "navies" yet. The weather is becoming colder. Thermometer at 4 P.M., 40°. Sky overcast. Wind, very little. Heavy firing again.

The *Fairy* has arrived with the first consignment of goods sent out by the Crimean Army Fund. The *McBourne* also, with some lady nurses for the hospital at Balaklava. The *Sphinx*, with 206 Croats, came in yesterday. To-day the men are landed. They were hired at Constantinople, and are to be employed here as labourers, with 3s. a day, rations, and fuel—rather better wages than men get in England.

JAN. 29.—The weather still continues mild, and the number of sick is slightly on the decrease. The stores sent out by Messrs. Fortnum and Mason have not yet been arranged, so as to be sold. These stores were sent out under the

directions of the Duke of Newcastle, with a view to relieve in a measure the distress and hardships endured by officers and men. They are to be sold at cost price. The *Hogla Victoria* arrived last night from England, with 132 officers' huts, tools, parcels, &c.: so the hutting has gone on briskly to-day. The French have selected and obtained a landing-place for provisions, &c., for one division, in Balaklava, where they are about to construct a pier. The pressure for room in Balaklava is extreme, and will become more so as soon as the whole of the railway staff has arrived.

LATEST NEWS.

(BY INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH.)

VIENNA, Feb. 12.—The *Telegraph* has issued a manifesto calling the entire male population under arms. An additional force of 300,000 men will be sent to the Crimea.

(BY INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH, via THE HAGUE.)

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—Under date of St. Petersburg, 12th inst., we learn that "a sortie took place on the night of the 31st of January in which we (the Russians) took three officers and seven men prisoners."

(BY SUBMARINE AND BRITISH TELEGRAPH.)

MARSEILLES, Feb. 14.—The *Thames* steamer brings advices from Kamesch, dated Feb. 3. On the 1st and 2nd the Russians made sorties, but were repulsed by the French with great loss. The 9th French division was to leave for the Crimea on the 6th. Riza Bey had started on the 5th for the Vienna Conference. The Russian army in Asia had gone into their winter quarters, waiting reinforcements.

(BY INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH.)

VIENNA, Feb. 14.—Lord John Russell's appointment as Special Plenipotentiary to the Congress is officially known here. The plenipotentiary from the Crimea has been received up to the 6th of February. Nothing of importance had occurred.

(FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "LONDON GAZETTE.")

WAR DEPARTMENT, FEB. 12.—Lord Panmure has this day received a despatch and its enclosures, of which the following are copies, addressed to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, by Field Marshal the Lord Raglan, G.C.B.:

Before Sebastopol, January 27, 1855.

My Lord Duke,—I have the satisfaction to acquaint your Grace that the weather continues fine. There are severe frosts at night; but the sun shines brightly through the day, and there is an absence of wind, which, whilst it continued, added considerably to the sufferings of the troops.

Every exertion is making, by public transport and individually, in getting things up; but this is a most difficult operation, and the ground is still so rotten that it is a most arduous labour to pass along it.

The extremely confined space of Balaklava, and the vast accumulation of stores, has obliged me to erect huts at some distance outside the town for their reception.

I enclose the list of casualties to the 25th inst. inclusive.

I have, &c., RAGLAN.

The list contains a total of 14 rank and file wounded.

ADMIRALTY, FEB. 13.—A despatch has been received from Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, of which the following is an extract:—

Agamemnon, off Sebastopol, Jan. 27. Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that since my last general letter of the 23rd inst. (No. 60) the weather has been particularly fine. The health of the army has been much benefited by the change. A good deal of progress has been made in distributing and distributing the clothing which has been so liberally sent out from England, so that the men express themselves as being comfortable.

2. The health of the fleet and of the Naval Brigade is excellent. The men are well supplied with fresh meat, vegetables, and also with oranges, sent from Malta by Rear-Admiral Stewart.

3. The fire from the batteries of the allies has increased during the last week, and that of the enemy has not slackened. New guns have been mounted in our batteries during the last four days. On the 24th inst. I passed the day at Balaklava, to coordinate the services going on there, and to make inquiries and examine into matters connected with the duties of the port and the transport service. I met Lord Raglan there by appointment, and we made some arrangements which, I trust, have a beneficial effect.—I have, &c., Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

To the Secretary of the Admiralty.

ADDITIONAL FACTS.

Any statements I have made, says the outspoken correspondent of the *Times*, I have chapter, and book, and verse, and witness for. Now, suppose we come to "facts." Do people at home know how many bayonets the British army could muster at this moment? Do they believe we have 25,000, or all our reinforcements? They may be told—any, may be proved to them by figures at home—that the British army here consists of 55,000 men. I warn the British public not to believe that with all our reinforcements, they reach near half that number. The grave and the hospital have swallowed them up by thousands. Just think of this "fact,"—that since the first day of December, 1854, down to the 20th of January, 1855, 8,000 sick and wounded men have been sent from the camp to Balaklava, and the same number on shipboard! Shall I tell you how many have returned? It is of no use to point to instances of as large or larger losses in other wars and in other countries. In a friendly country, one of the most fruitful in the world, with an auxiliary Guerrilla in every glen, a village to mark the end of every march, and in a fine climate, aided and abetted in his progress by the sympathies and good wishes of twelve millions of people, the Duke of Wellington had 40,000 men under his command. Lord Raglan has a force the exact number of which I do not care to name, to cover many miles of position, to keep miles of trench, and to act in the reduction of the most inaccessible portion of a very strongly fortified place, which has by this time become almost impregnable, while he is beset on all sides by an active, if not very daring enemy. But the worst is this, that we can have no hope of receiving reinforcements of a serviceable or enduring description. The *wretched boys sent out to sea now are not even fit food for powder. They die away ere a shot is fired against them.* Sometimes a good draught is received; and if there were more of the same description as the draught of the 77th Regiment, just arrived, our army would be in a much better position. The battle of Inkerman was fought on the 25th of November, as the world will remember for ever. About 40 per cent. of the brigade of Guards were killed or wounded on that occasion. They have since received reinforcements, and the brigade, which mustered about 2,500 men when it left England, has received some 1,500 men various draughts up to the end of the year. What is the present strength of the Brigade of Household troops—of that

insignificant band which crowned the struggle of the Alma with victory, and beat back the Russian hordes at Inkerman? I think they could muster, including servants and all available soldiers, about 350 men in the whole brigade. There are two regiments so shattered and disorganized—so completely destroyed, to tell the truth—that they must be sent away to be "re-formed." The representatives of one regimental numeral have gone down to Balaklava already. The representatives of the other will speedily follow it, and both will repair to Malta, or some such place, till they can be made into "regiments" once more. Now, mark, one of these regiments was neither at the Alma nor at Inkerman—the other was engaged in the latter battle only, and did not lose many men.

The same indefatigable correspondent thus describes a reconnaissance made by him on the 24th of January:—

I had a long reconnaissance of Sebastopol to-day, in company with an officer of the Horse Artillery. We went up to the mound in advance and on the left of the French white picket-house, and for a long time we swept every inch of ground visible under the glass. The aspect of the place itself has changed very little, considering the hundreds of tons weight of shot and shell thrown into it; but the suburbs, of low whitewashed houses, roofed with tiles and at most two stories high, are in ruins. The enemy have dismantled them as much as we have done. All the streets of such houses are broken down and blocked up with masses of rubbish. The roofs, doors, and windows of the houses are all off, but the puffs of smoke from the empty frames showed that the shells were used as covers for the Russian riflemen. In front of us, and to our left, lay a most intricate and complicated-looking series of covered ways, traverses, zigzags, and parallels thrown from the sea side, close to the Quarantine Battery, and advancing gradually over the undulating land from the first lines, where the French fire was so cruelly snuffed out on the 17th of October, to the distance of 65 metres from the outer works of the Russians.

The advanced Russian works from the Quarantine Fort to the crenelated wall and thence to the Flagstaff Battery seemed to me very much in the same state as the first day I saw them, with this exception, that the guns were, as far as I could discern, withdrawn from the embrasures, and the defence of the line left to riflemen. However, the muzzles of one or two guns were still visible crosswise through the embrasures, ready to be run out in a moment. The Flagstaff Fort was knocked to atoms long ago; but, on looking towards the ridge behind it, from which the streets of the town descend rapidly towards Fort Nicholas, and which shelters that part of the place from our fire, I could see but little difference between its present appearance and that which it presented on the 26th of September last year. People were walking about the streets, and relief parties were coming up from the seaside towards the front, carrying baskets of provisions. Between the rear of the Flagstaff Battery and this ridge the presence of earthworks, covered ways, and various defensive works could be detected in the openings along the lines of streets; and immediately behind the first Russian entrenchment is a formidable work armed with guns, which at two o'clock convinced us they had

pretty good range and were very well laid, by thundering forth an astounding broadside in answer to some insulting fire from the French lines. The balls tore up the ground in piles of earth and dust, and dashed into the parapets, or plunging over their top, went roaring across the works in the rear. In an instant there was a rattling fire of rifles from the French *esplanade* directed at the embrasures, and the Russians slackened their fire in a few minutes, and replied to the French sharpshooters only. When the smoke cleared away, I could see the enemy and the French carrying away a few bodies on each side to the rear. The Russians not only use "columns" against the advanced French line, but they annoy our allies very considerably by a constant fire of grenades—a projectile which seems rather neglected in our service, though there are great authorities in favour of its use when the enemy has approached very closely. At the other side of the harbour Fort Constantine was shining brightly in the sun, its white walls blackened here and there under the line of em-

hand, either for the use of the garrison or to carry off the two-decker, in case heavy guns were unmasked on her. To the right at the other side of this creek we could see into the rear of our left attack, the earthworks and batteries of which were in beautiful order, though the guns were quite silent. The Redan and Garden Battery, our old enemies, were silent also. The houses near them, as well as those in front of the right attack, and in the rear of Malakoff Tower, are in ruins. The part of the city beyond them seems untouched. To the rear of the Round Tower of Malakoff, which is still split up, and rent from top to bottom, as it was the first day of our fire, there is a perfect miracle of engineering. It is impossible to speak too highly of the apparent solidity, workmanship, and finish of the lines of formidable earthworks, armed with about 80 heavy guns, which the Russians have thrown up to enfilade our attack, and to defend this position, which is, indeed, the key of their works in front of us. One line of battery is neatly riveted with tin boxes, supposed to be empty powder-cases. This

is the mere wantonness and surplussage of abundant labour. Behind this work I could see about 2000 soldiers and workmen labouring with the greatest zeal at a new line of batteries, and labouring undisturbedly. I do not know whether we could disturb them or not, but if our 13-inch mortars could be placed so as to shell them, it is undoubtedly worthy the consideration of our generals whether they ought not to prevent such serious obstacles to our success being thrown up before our very eyes.

GENERAL WAR NEWS.

Doctors are in great demand at Scutari and the other hospitals in the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, to meet the increasing pressure of disease, and the continual arrival of fresh patients. The medical staff is found to be insufficient, and many of its members have been struck down in the discharge of their fatiguing duties. Owing to deaths and removals to the Crimea of the staff surgeons, the sick and wounded have chiefly to depend on the acting assistants, the majority of whom are men without the requisite experience to treat the serious cases brought from Balaklava. The orderlies, too, are dropping off from overwork, and Miss Stanley and her sister nurses are numerically too weak to cope with hospital claims on their attention. Lady Stratford has sent in a number of wooden bedsteads to the hospital at Bulule; but the making up of all casual deficiencies in medical stores and comforts seems to have mainly depended on the distributor of the *Times* "Fund." The mortality at Scutari has somewhat decreased, but the burials still average about 50 a day; and amounted for the month ending the last day of January, to 1400 interments. There are still in hospital, 78 officers, and 4794 non-commissioned officers and privates.

A letter in the *Courrier de Lyons*, says—"The Russian army in the Crimea has just received large re-inforcements. It now consists—of the garrison of Sebastopol, supposed to be 30,000 strong; of the army of observation, which occupies very strong positions to the north and east of the camp of



SHOOTING WILD-FOWL IN THE CRIMEA. (See page 28.)

brasures by the smoke of the guns on the 17th of October. Behind it the new Russian forts were visible—dark walls of earth rising up through the snow, and notched like saws by the lines of embrasures. The waters of the harbour, as smooth as glass, were covered with boats, plying from one side to the other, as we were gazing down upon the place. The Rocket Battery on the left side of the deep ravine which runs down towards the Dockyard Creek, and separates our right attack from the French left attack, has been withdrawn. The large pile of Government buildings by the side of the Dockyard Creek is dismantled. Close to the buildings by the Dockyard Creek there is a large two-decker, with a spring on her cable, lying so as to sweep the western slope of the town, should the French make a lodgement there. A small steamer with her steam up was near at

hand, either for the use of the garrison or to carry off the two-decker, in case heavy guns were unmasked on her. To the right at the other side of this creek we could see into the rear of our left attack, the earthworks and batteries of which were in beautiful order, though the guns were quite silent. The Redan and Garden Battery, our old enemies, were silent also. The houses near them, as well as those in front of the right attack, and in the rear of Malakoff Tower, are in ruins. The part of the city beyond them seems untouched. To the rear of the Round Tower of Malakoff, which is still split up, and rent from top to bottom, as it was the first day of our fire, there is a perfect miracle of engineering. It is impossible to speak too highly of the apparent solidity, workmanship, and finish of the lines of formidable earthworks, armed with about 80 heavy guns, which the Russians have thrown up to enfilade our attack, and to defend this position, which is, indeed, the key of their works in front of us. One line of battery is neatly riveted with tin boxes, supposed to be empty powder-cases. This

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RUSSIAN SOLDIERS USING THE LANCE. (See page 28.)



the allies, and which communicates with Sebastopol, though with difficulty; of detached divisions in the environs of Batschi Serai and Simpheropol, which may be concentrated in a few hours, so as to oppose to the besiegers a mass of 100,000 men; of a corps of from 25,000 to 30,000 men fortified in the positions of the Alma, in order to close the road to Sebastopol against Omer Pasha, and to cut off all communications by land with the allied army; and lastly, of about 50,000 men who are encamped at the entrance of the Isthmus."

The Tzar is stated to have no less than 695,000 men in the field, with a reserve of 200,000 men, who may be called out in six months.

A telegraphic message from Constantinople, dated Feb. 2, states that the allied generals have directed all available forces to proceed to the camp before Sebastopol without delay. The Turkish army, of whom 30,000 had landed at Eupatoria, is said to be threatened by the Russians.

A letter in a French journal says:—It has been stated that the Russians make use of lassoes to catch the soldiers. (See *Illustration*, page 20.) But they employ the rope also, thus: two strong Cossacks, holding one by each end, lie flat on the ground at a spot where the besiegers will have to pass in repulsing a sortie. As soon as they see French or English soldiers arrive in pursuit of Russians, they raise the rope and cause them to fall. On these the Russians then make an offensive return, and the unfortunate soldiers are sometimes killed or made prisoners.

The first detachment of British troops from India reached Suez on the 1st inst. Further detachments are expected about the 18th. The Viceroy will defray the cost of maintaining these troops during their stay in Egypt.

A despatch received by the French government from Admiral Bruat, dated January 30, from Port Kaliesch, states that General Canrobert required 30 ships' guns and 15,000 shot, in addition to the 32,000 already supplied. Twelve hundred men had arrived by the *Du-perré* and *Panama*.

The report of a mutiny among the fierce-blooded Zouaves, and of some hundreds of them being sent home in irons, appears to have been much exaggerated. The most likely account seems to be that the Zouaves had objected to obey the orders given them to bring up English stores from Balaklava; that a mutiny, or something very like one, had occurred; and that one consequence of it was the occupation by the French of a considerable portion of the line of the English trenches, which Lord Raglan's army was not able to serve effectually.

According to a Russian report, letters have been received from Bagdad which announce that Khurdish insurgents have taken the town of Zakkó. The insurgents slaughtered the male Christian and Jewish population, and maltreated the females. Izet Pasha has been appointed Governor of Kurdistan, and forces drawn from Constantinople and Aleppo have been placed under his command.

From Bucharest, we learn that on the 6th, a Divan was

held, at which the Hospodar Stirbey proposed to send the Sultan a contribution in money towards the expenses of the war. On the 6th, 500 Wallachian volunteers, under Colonel Wanduni, left Maxamini and joined the Turks at Braila.

M. Bourré, lately French consul in Syria, has left Constantinople, charged in concert with the English Ambassador, at Teheran, to induce the Shah to send troops into Asia against the Russians. The firman prohibiting slave-dealing has caused much discontent in Circassia. Schamyl has again beaten the Russians in Georgia.

M. de Bruck is leaving the Turkish capital. Who will succeed him, as ambassador, is not yet known. The Russian embassy has been taken by the French as a military hospital, contrary to the wish of M. de Bruck, to whom the keys of the Consulate were confided by Prince Menschikoff on his departure.

General Crenneville's mission is said to be proceeding very

satisfactorily, Austria agreeing to prepare for every eventuality. The Cabinet of Vienna, however, affects more faith in the proposed concessions of Russia, to be discussed in the pending Congress, than the Governments of England and France at the present moment entertain. The military preparations of Austria are to be made on a very extensive scale; such, indeed, as will enable her, in conjunction with France, to hold her ground in Central Europe. The strength of the Austrian armies is as follows:—The 1st army, 67,600 men, with 144 guns; the 2nd, with 121,000 men, with 186 guns; the 3rd, 286,000 men, with 252 guns; the 4th, 119,800 men, with 54 guns. The total, without the reserves, is 594,600 men, with 536 guns. A reserve army, including borderers, of 100,000 or 150,000 men could be raised within two or three months. But how many of these could be spared from watching her own heterogeneous dominions to affront the Tzar, supposing Austria should really go to war?

On the authority of letters from Frankfort it is now regarded as certain that Austria will send another *corps d'armée* to augment the troops under General Coronini, now in the Principalities. A large body of troops will be stationed along the Lower Danube, and, in the event of war breaking out between Austria and Russia, be directed on Odessa and even to the Crimea. Count Schlick has recently received a vast body of troops in Galicia, where large military stores have been collected.

The *Kreuz Zeitung* of Berlin announces that Austria is resolved to renew her demand for the mobilization of the Federal army at present ordered to be made ready for war. In that case she will further press for the election of a Federal Commander-in-Chief.

Prussia will oppose this measure, and will also endeavour to obtain from the Diet a vote forbidding the presence of foreign armed corps (a French *corps d'armée*) within the territory of the Bund. That may stand, however, for its worth, if France is determined to pass. It is said that the Emperor, on his first interview with M. Wedel, the Prussian Envoy, asked him plainly, "Would Prussia allow a French army to cross the Prussian territory to attack Russia?" M. Wedel had no instructions, but thought he might safely say that the King of Prussia would not allow it. The Emperor is said to have rejoined that in such a case his army would pass without permission.

It is not supposed that M. Drouyn de Lhuys's proposition will be accepted by Prussia; but it nevertheless answers its purpose of proving Prussian intentions. Prussia still wishes to remain in an indefinite neutrality.

On the 7th the *Kreuz Zeitung* announced that Prince Paskiewitch had issued orders for the Russian troops lying in the neighbourhood of Cracow to retire into the interior of the kingdom of Poland, and the *Oest. Deutsche Post* gives the intelligence with the subjoined observations:—

The order, if it has really been issued, may be merely a political



UNIFORM OF THE NEW LAND TRANSPORT CORPS. (See page 28.)



THE THAMES FROZEN OVER, AT LAMPING. (See page 30.)

move in support of the assertion of Prussia that the Austrian frontiers are not menaced, or strategic considerations may have caused it. It may have become evident that the Russian troops near Cracow would, in the event of a collision, be too weak to oppose the powerful Austrian corps in that neighbourhood, and the Russian Commander-in-Chief may have considered it advisable to place his advanced columns in a stronger position.

It is believed that the object of the Russian commander is to make the right bank of the Vistula, between Lublin, Zamose, Wierps, and the Vistula, and between Warsaw and Brzes, the theatre of the war.

A letter from the Polish frontiers, of the date of the 5th instant, says:—

Every source of strength will be put in requisition, should the expectations of peace not be realized. So it is that the Citadel of Warsaw is more and more fortified. More than 200 howitzers (11 streets) within the immediate radius of the fort have been pulled down, and the works have not been interrupted by the frost, which has been growing more intense for the last three weeks. Hardly a day passes without the arrival at Warsaw of some person of high station from the Russian capital, or departure from hence with some important despatches. The price of bread and all kinds of flour goes on increasing, and the dearth of wood adds to the distress of the lower classes of the population.

It is reported from Bomarsund that the Russian Government is taking strict measures against those who are in the slightest degree suspected of having assisted the allies. Between 70 and 80 inhabitants have already been punished. From Hamburg, Feb. 11, we learn that the Swedish Government is making great changes in its army; preparing for war by placing on the retired list the old soldiers, and making promotions among the most capable of the generals.

The King of Hanover is hastening on military preparations; and letters from Vienna state that he has empowered Baron de Stockhausen to conclude a separate treaty with Austria. Brunswick and Nassau have also sent satisfactory declarations on that point to the Austrian Cabinet.

Extensive preparations are also being made for war in Bavaria, but, everything is done as quietly as possible. The artillery department is extremely active, the furloughmen are about to be called in, and the recruits of this year are to be drilled without delay.

The Sardinian auxiliary corps is composed of four brigades of infantry of the line, two battalions of riflemen, two regiments of cavalry, four batteries of artillery, and a company of carabineers.

The official *Gazzetta di Verona*, in its number of February 2, says:—"Perhaps the Sardinian flag will not flutter alone in the camp of the allies. Another Italian State may give its colours to the wind." The flag of Tuscany is probably meant, as that Power will do exactly what Austria pleases.

Mr. Lindsay, M.P. for Tynemouth, is now at Marseilles, making arrangements for carrying out the contract he has entered into with the French Government for despatching every week from Marseilles a steamer capable of carrying 800 troops, with a clipper to carry stores. This engagement is to last during the continuance of the war. On the suggestion of Mr. Lindsay, a supplementary contract was agreed to by M. Duces, the French Minister of Marine, for the bringing back of about 200 invalids and wounded soldiers from the Crimea to Marseilles—the climate of France, it is supposed, being more favourable to the recovery of the men than that of Scutari or Constantinople. The prompt conclusion of this arrangement stands in marked contrast to the dilatory proceedings of our own military administration at home, where it would have had to pass through half-a-dozen different departments before it could be finally settled.

At Havre vessels are loading with provisions and stores of all kinds for the army in the East. Several steamers with cargoes of biscuit and other articles, have left within a few days, and the shipment of heavy pieces of machinery for the bomb-boats, now building at Toulon, has commenced, and will be continued until the whole are on board.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

There is not any foundation for the rumour that Government intends to raise two additional cavalry regiments.

Notwithstanding the assertions prominently put forward in the daily papers, remarking on the facility with which recruits are enlisted, the reverse is the case, if we except the miserable half-starved boys between sixteen and seventeen years of age; and these lads, superficially drilled and without stamina to combat against cold, fatigue, and misery, are returned as efficient rank and file, and forthwith despatched to the Crimea.

The cavalry regiments at home are not under orders for foreign service, but are occupied in recruiting and purchasing and training horses for the corps now at the seat of war.

The standard has been brought down as low as five feet five inches and a half for volunteers, but they are difficult to obtain and come in very slowly. The bounty has been increased to £10; so that, after paying for his kit, the recruit now pockets between £4 and £5. Horses are purchased at from five to seven years old, and are taken wherever they can be found; the regulation price of £25 per horse has been increased to £45. As a proof of the difficulty experienced in obtaining cavalry recruits, it may be mentioned that in one light dragoon regiment only twenty-seven men can be spared to groom eighty-three horses, and consequently, the stable duties alone occupy upwards of five hours daily.

It is understood that Major-General Airey, Quartermaster-General to the forces in the Crimea, may soon be expected in England, and very considerable changes will take place in the staff of that army immediately.

EUROPEAN GLEANINGS.

Gleanings only, for all the most important foreign news come now under the one engrossing head of War; and the mere travelling to and fro of the diplomatists who are arranging for the Conference of Vienna, appointed for the 23rd inst., presents nothing worthy of reporting. We give, under their respective heads, the most noticeable matters.

AUSTRIA.—M. de Bruck, the new Minister of Finance, it is said, insisted on the following conditions, before he would accept office:—1. That he should be independent in his sphere of the decisions of the Council of Ministers. 2. That a reform should be introduced in the Vienna Department, and that it should be placed on the same footing as the other Ministries. 3. That his old commercial policy of a custom's union or all Germany should be resumed.

PRUSSIA.—The Constitution has been improved. The first Chamber is to be called the Chamber of Lords, and the second the Chamber of Deputies.

The *Kreuz Zeitung* announces that "among" the Prussian officers who received permission recently to serve in the Russian armies is a Captain von Block, and that he is appointed to command a squadron of the 2nd Russian Dragoons in, or on its way to, the Crimea. The captain is brother to a lady of honour of her Royal Highness Princess Charles, and son-in-law to Lieutenant-General Werder, commanding the 1st corps d'armée at Königsberg.

Berlin is ankle deep in snow. Trains and post-waggons are many hours behind time, as in some parts of the country the drift has blocked up the cuttings.

According to mercantile reports, large quantities of lead are being imported into Danzig. This lead thence finds, or will find, its way into Russia, there to be converted into balls to be fired at the allied troops. This is Prussian neutrality; further evidence by the forbidding powder to be exported seaward.

HOLLAND.—A *projet-de-loi* for abolishing the duties on flour and the tonnage dues has been introduced in the Legislative Chamber. The loss to the Treasury, which will amount to five million of guilders, will be partially compensated by an increase of the property-tax, and in the excise on sugars and spirits: the burden lifted from one shoulder to the other.

SWITZERLAND.—The Federal Government is at last taking notice of the foreign enlistment question, and shows a disposition to enforce the law of 1849, prohibiting such enlistments. It has ordered proceedings to be taken against an officer in the federal army, who had written a letter to the journals, and circulated handbills, in favour of the legion which M. Ochsenstein is raising for the French service. The Government has paid 2000 francs to Mr. Phillips, a citizen of the United States, as amends for his five days' imprisonment. Mr. Phillips had been mistaken for Mazzini. The Basle Director of Police, who had arrested him, has been recommended to keep his zeal within less costly bounds.

SPAIN.—M. Mador's bill for the sale of ecclesiastical and corporate property, intended to stave off a state of bankruptcy, has been received by the Cortes with great applause. The following is a summary of the measure:—

Art. 1. The rural and urban estates, rents, and privileges belonging to the State, the municipalities, the clergy, and the establishments and institutions of piety and education are declared to be for sale; with the exception of the lands and forests set aside for the public service, the mines of Almaden, grounds for the use of the people, and such other buildings or lands as the Government may think necessary to except for special reasons.

Art. 2. The sale will take place in the provinces when the value is not above 10,000 reals (£100 sterling), and at Madrid when the value is above that sum.

Art. 3. The payment is to be made in specie—10 per cent. in the first three years, 6 per cent. in the five following, and then 5 per cent. till the whole is paid.

Art. 4. The product of these lands will be paid into the Treasury, except 8 per cent. of the product of the municipal estates; which will be lodged in the Bank of St. Ferdinand for objects to be specified by the Government, on the proposition of the municipalities and provincial juntas.

Art. 5. As the sale of the clergy lands is proceeded with, a corresponding value will be invested, for the benefit of the budget of public worship and the clergy established by law, in the Three per Cents. Consolidated Stock; and the same course will be adopted as regards the lands of charitable and educational establishments.

The sixteenth basis of the constitution, decreeing the necessity of the royal sanction to the acts of the Cortes, has been carried by a vote of 180 against 107.

Dona Josefa is restored to the rank of Infanta, forfeited by her having married beneath her. But her children "shall not enjoy regal honours." M. Brackenridge succeeds M. Soule as American ambassador. A Carlist plot has been discovered at Pampeluna.

ITALY.—The Pope has sent to all the governments of Europe a volume containing—besides the Pontifical address pronounced on the 22nd of January last, on the religious affairs of Piedmont—a statement of all that has taken place on that subject between the Holy See and the Government of the Sardinian government, the whole forming a quarto volume of about 300 pages.

Piedmont is threatened with an interdiction, on account of the Convents Suppression Bill. But his Holiness's interdiction will be mere *brutum fulmen*, or as little worth as his *monitorio*, which has almost escaped notice in the press of graver business.

However, as even impertinence should not be always unheeded, the government has given instructions to all magistrates and law-officers of the Crown that they are to take notice of the reading from the pulpit or preaching on the *monitorio*, as bringing priests within the meaning of the act passed last session for the modification of the penal code, whereby "ministers of religion who, in the exercise of their ministry, pronounce in a public assembly a discourse containing censure of the institutions and the laws of the State, shall be punished with imprisonment of from three months to two years."

His Holiness is said to have obtained a new loan from Rothschild.

In Milan and Cremona, nearly a hundred arrests have been made; the Austrian occupants hoping by such sweeping measures at least to discount for a time the proceedings of the Italian republicans. The very necessity for such extraordinary severity shows, however, upon how thin a basis rests Austrian power in Italy.

INDIA AND CHINA.

BOMBAY, January 16.—The Burmese Embassy has ended in disappointment. The ambassadors appeared to have nothing to say, except mere generalities on the cultivation of friendliness, until the moment of leave-taking, when they formally proclaimed that they had "come by command of the King of Ava to seek restitution of the whole of the captured provinces of Burmah." To which the Governor-General replied through his interpreter, Major Phayre, that "so long as the sun shines in the heavens the British flag shall waive over those possessions." The Burmese Ambassadors withdrew. It is not at all likely that the King of Ava will venture to declare war against us openly, but it is possible that he may again shelter and encourage the bands of dacoits

that kept the country in a state of siege the year before last; if so, he will either be deposed or "mediatized."

From Cabul the latest news are that reinforcements have had to be sent to Sirdar Mahomed Arslan Khan, on account of a rising in the Hazarah district. A rebellion against the Amer has also occurred in Sheburghan, in Turkistan. Reinforcements have also been sent to that place. Futeh Mahomed Khan, commanding at Khil-i-Ghilzie, has sent word that the Candahar chiefs have acknowledged fealty to the King of Persia, and asked assistance against Dost Mahomed. It is not probable, that with Russian influence paramount in Bokhara, and Turkistan, and Candahar in revolt, the Dost will be able to retain his possessions north of the Hindoo Koosh unless assisted to some extent by the British.

12,000 Persian horsemen appeared before Bunder Abbas in the beginning of December, and shelled the place for two days and nights; on the third day the garrison, consisting of 1,700 men, sallied forth. The battle lasted for several hours, till the Arabs, having lost 1,400 men, overpowered by numbers, took to their boats and fled to the man-of-war belonging to the Imam of Muscat. The loss of the Persians was about 4,000. The Arabs were commanded by the eldest son of the Imam. He is determined to hazard another battle before giving up Bunder Abbas to the Persians.

The ownership of Bunder Abbas cannot at all affect British interests; but with the probability before us of the Shah becoming the paramount power along the whole extent of our Indian frontier, from Mekran to Peshawar, it is unquestionably our policy to do all in our power to prevent Russia from becoming paramount in Persia; and were the Russians established in Turkistan, Persia would be merely a Russian satrapy.

The Indian navy squadron in the Persian Gulf, has dispersed a gang of Arab Pirates, and destroyed their boats.

From Central India we learn that a force is assembling to go against the Meenahs, who a short time ago looted some of the border villages.

The subscription to the Patriotic Fund has been headed by Lord Dalhousie with £300; and will probably reach from all India £20,000. The old Parsee knight, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, has contributed £500.

HONG-KONG, December 19.—Admiral Sir James Stirling, after her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, Sir John Bowring, are both at Canton; and the river of the Canton is a naval force, British and American, has apparently checked any active demonstration that might have been contemplated by the insurgents against the city. Only some desultory fighting had been going on on the river and in the neighbourhood of the city. A part of the western suburbs in the rear of the factories is to be marked out as neutral ground; and the rebels and the prescribers will then be left to their own quarrels. The imperialists wanted to make a barrier in the river, sinking junks, &c., but a veto was put on that instantly. Commerce and navigation in China, Admiral Stirling thinks, have had barriers enough already. The Canton provision market is at present dependent on Hong-Kong for supplies of live stock, and such is the demand that the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company find it their interest to keep steamers running, and towing boat-loads of pigs, almost every day.

EGYPT.

The railway between Alexandria and Cairo, a distance of 190 miles, is now complete, with the exception of the three bridges over the two branches of the Nile and the Delta Canal. The communication between the two towns may be kept up by the line of railroad by crossing the river in boats, but it will not be available for traffic and passengers until after the bridges are completed—five or six months hence. The most important bridge is the tubular one which crosses the Damietta branch of the Nile at Benha, and which is well advanced towards completion. At Benha is to be seen the large new palace, the favorite residence of the late Abbas Pasha, where he breathed his last.

Although, when Mr. R. Stephenson made his arrangements with the Viceroy for the construction of the railroad, he stipulated that the native workmen should be regularly paid, they are, and always have been, very grossly ill-treated and neglected. They are taken away by force from their villages, conveyed to a distant spot, and there, if not bread is provided for them, so that they are frequently seen eating thistles by the roadside, or clover from the fields, to appease their hunger. To be prevented from running away, they are kept under the strictest vigilance, their chiefs are responsible for their number, and at night they are closely penned together, or huddled into barges moored in the middle of the river.

Said Pasha's great idea at present is to fortify the barrage at the head of the Delta, and to found a town there, which, by public proclamation in the streets of Cairo, is to be called the Citadel of Said. It is expected that his Highness will throw away at least half a million sterling on this project, which will be quite useless, as the site is neither favourable nor healthy for a town, nor is there any necessity for an increase of the fortifications of Egypt. A branch railway of six miles is to connect the barrage with the main line. Said Pasha's head is full of this scheme; he is constantly on the spot, and all the works are to be effected by Frenchmen, who alone have instigated him to it. It would be far more beneficial to the interests of Egypt if Said Pasha were to use his best endeavours in extending the line of railroad from Cairo to Suez, his excuse for not doing which is that his treasury is very low.

The scheme of the canal across the Isthmus of Suez is no longer talked of, and it is believed that Said Pasha has received from Constantinople a very unfavourable answer to his communication about it.

AMERICA.

UNITED STATES.—By the mail which arrived on Monday, we learn that in the Senate a resolution has been adopted, authorizing the President to give notice for terminating reciprocal treaties of commerce and navigation, in cases where the times stipulated for their continuance have expired, with such Powers and States, as, in his opinion, manifest illiberality towards the United States.

The New York authorities had notified to the Sardinian Vice-Consul that they would not permit the landing of the convicts who were said to be on board the frigate *Des Genes*, from Genoa.

MEXICO.—Several successful attacks on the insurgents have been made by the Government troops, and the revolution was said to be crushed in Oaxaca.

CANADA is alive with meetings in aid of the Patriotic Fund. Toronto and Hamilton have each subscribed £1000, Quebec £500, and other places in like proportion. Parliament will meet on the 23rd of February. Money is tight, but easier than it has been; but business continues dull, and there is considerable commercial distress. In Montreal, as in the great American cities, the poor have suffered much.

The Gavazzi trials, at Quebec, are over, and one man has been convicted of an assault.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

CONDUCT OF THE WAR.—A crowded meeting was held at Derby on Saturday, to take into consideration the "deplorable and wretched condition of our army in the Crimea." Mr. Councilor Etches, who presided, made a speech strongly condemnatory of the system which had resulted in so many calamities in the Crimea. Resolutions were moved in accordance with the sentiment, and carried. Upon the motion of the Rev. W. Griffith a resolution was carried declaring the war in which this country is engaged with Russia to be both just and necessary, and calling upon the government to prosecute the war vigorously with the utmost power of the country—to which end the meeting demanded the prompt dismissal of men of an obsolete age and obsolete practice, and the substitution of those men whose genius and mechanical science have added so largely to our power and commercial greatness.

A meeting of the working classes of Tynemouth, to consider the war, was held on Wednesday. Resolutions for a vigorous war and the restoration of Poland were unanimously passed.

In addition to the various meetings in honour of Lord Cardigan, the Corporation of Norwich presented him, last week, with a congratulatory address, to which his lordship made a spirited reply, stating that but for ill health he should not have deemed it his duty to leave the seat of war, though his remaining there has been almost useless, inasmuch as he had nothing left to command.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL MEETING.—At the last meeting of the Society the balance in hand was reported to be £3818. The report of the Committee referred chiefly to the great agricultural meeting to be held this year at Carlisle, and the prizes to be offered. The authorities of Carlisle have contributed £1400 towards the expenses of the ensuing meeting of the society.

At the evening meeting at the Royal Institution last Friday, Professor Owen delivered a lecture "On the Orangs and Chimpanzees, and their structural relations to Man." His object was to show, by a comparative anatomy of the organs of the orang outang, the chimpanzee, and of man, that the assumed transmutation of monkeys into men by gradual development is altogether opposed to the facts which a careful consideration of the subject presents.

ELECTIONS.

Lord Palmerston was returned for Wiltshire on Monday. His address was of the usual stereotyped character. Mr. Ricardo was returned for Windsor, on Wednesday, without opposition; Mr. Sidney Herbert, for Wiltshire, on Thursday.

Sir James Fergusson, the newly-elected member for Arrisire, has issued a curious address to his constituents, in which he coolly thanks them for overlooking his "youth and inexperience in public affairs," and reminds them that before the meeting of Parliament he had hoped that he should be able to present himself before them when the operations against Sebastopol were concluded, in order to devote himself entirely to their interests—which hope, "for obvious reasons," had not been realized. The youthful baronet concludes by announcing his resolve to remain at his post before Sebastopol, and having to the performance of his senatorial duties when the object of the expedition has been realized.

Mr. Keogh, the Irish Solicitor-General, had arranged, it appears, to go as judge on the Western Circuit at the approaching assizes, and the commission was actually made out for the purpose, when it was discovered that by accepting even this temporary trust he would vacate his seat in Parliament, and have to stand a new election for Athlone. The same difficulty will exist for Mr. Sergeant O'Brien, the new member for Limerick, who has hitherto gone circuit for one of the other judges.

A vacancy occurs for Swansea, owing to the death of Mr. Vivian. The liberal party claim to have nine-tenths of the constituency.

EDUCATION BILLS.

Lord John Russell's bill "to promote education in England" has been printed. The substance of the measure is not stated on the introduction. There are 22 clauses in the bill, which is confined to England alone. The council of a borough may submit a scheme for promotion of education to the Education Committee. Two-thirds of a town council are to be present at the meeting at which an order for laying the scheme before the Education Committee is made. If the scheme is approved by the Education Committee, the same may be carried into effect. The expenses are to be paid out of the borough rate. The act may be adopted by parishes in England. Any number of ratepayers, amounting to at least one-fifth of the ratepayers of any parish, or to fifty parishioners, may deliver a requisition signed by them, requiring the churchwardens to ascertain whether or not a majority of the parish wish the act to be adopted therein. Votes are to be taken, and notice to be given of the adoption of the act. No similar requisition for the adoption of the act is to be made for three years. If a parish adopts the act, the scheme of education is to be submitted to the Education Committee. The expenses are to be paid out of the poor rate. The Holy Scriptures are to be read at certain schools; but Catholic and Jewish children are not to be obliged to be present during the reading. Dissenting, Roman Catholic, and Jewish children are to be released from learning catechism, or attending church without their parents' consent. The town councils and the vestries are to have the management of the schools, subject to government inspection. The order of the Education Committee may be recalled, and the authority of the council or vestry is to be interpreted. There is an interpretation clause as to the meaning of the expression "borough" and "vestry."

An abstract of the Parish Schools (Scotland) bill, introduced by Mr. Stirling and Mr. H. Baillie, has also appeared. It refers chiefly to the reduction of salaries of schoolmasters; providing additional schools and school residences; to the removal of schoolmasters when needful, on grounds of negligence or immorality; and all other matters relating to the good management of parish schools in Scotland.

ECCLIASTICAL.

Last Sunday morning there was publicly posted on the doors of St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, a monition from the Bishop of London, addressed to the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Liddell, the incumbent of the church, at the instance of Mr. Charles Westerton, the churchwarden, directing that the altar in that church shall be removed, and a decent communion-table substituted.

It was generally understood that the recent proceedings in the Ecclesiastical Court against Mr. Liddell would be appealed against; but this seems to be a mistake, inasmuch as the last day for giving notice of appeal to the civil or criminal trial has passed away, and the recent adverse decision is final.

A new plan for the exercise of the patronage of benefices in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's has been proposed by Dean Milman, approved by the Bishop, ratified by her Majesty in council, and appears in Tuesday's *Gazette*, which provides that they shall, in the first place, if they think fit, from time to time, when and as often as any one of the benefices in their patronage shall become vacant, present or nominate thereto either the dean or one of the canons, if qualified to hold the same. Subject to this regulation, the Dean and Chapter, when any of the seven benefices in the City become vacant, shall make the offer of presentation to any of the minor canons whom they may think proper to select, and in succession, if refused, to all the other minor canons; but if refused by all, they shall be at liberty to present to the said benefice any one of the other persons mentioned in the act of Parliament for regulating the patronage of the cathedral authorities. The presentations of the Dean and Chapter are, by any other provision, to be subject to such alterations as may be made by any future act of the Legislature.

From a return just published, it appears that since April, 1853, the sum of £39,018 1s. had been paid to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners on account of suspended stalls in cathedral and collegiate churches.

The Cathedral Commission met at No. 1, New-street, Spring Gardens, on Tuesday. The Bishop of Canterbury presided. Eight other prelates and members of the commission were present. The commission also sat on Wednesday.

AN IRISH ROMANCE.

(From the *Daily News*.)

Ireland appears destined to supply us with a succession of *causes célèbres*. No sooner have we fought our way through the perils of Mr. Carden's rough courtship, and safely lodged him in Clonmel, than we are hurried off to mourn over the story of the errors and sins of a member of a gallant race; and scarcely have the Judges of the Exchequer ordered another representation of that exciting drama, when lo! the curtain rises, and we find ourselves in full view of a Galway scene—the Marquis and the mortgages, the lawyers and the ladies, all before us in the case of "Handcock & Delacour, otherwise De Burgh." Beauty, rank, and fortune, with all the dramatic accompaniments, so crowd the stage, that there is little room for vulgar morality. The cause came on for hearing before the Lord Chancellor of Ireland on the 24th ult. It was a petition by John Stratford Handcock, the heir-at-law of his niece, Miss Honoria Handcock, who died on the 12th December, 1853, intestate. On coming to take possession of his property, he found that certain deeds, executed by Honoria and her two elder sisters, who had pre-deceased her, certain judgments entered up by one of them, Josephine, and certain charges created by her will, would have the effect of depriving him of the estates, and vesting them in the respondent Delacour, a natural son of the mother of these young ladies, a minor. The petition was, that these deeds and other charges should be declared fraudulent and void, and be set aside. As the case is not without its lessons both in morals and politics, we lay before our readers a short abstract of it, taking as the opening statement of the petitioner's counsel, the Attorney-General. That statement is, indeed, *ex parte*, but it has not been answered; unless an agreement to give the Attorney-General's client all he asks, for a consideration of £20,000, can be called an answer.

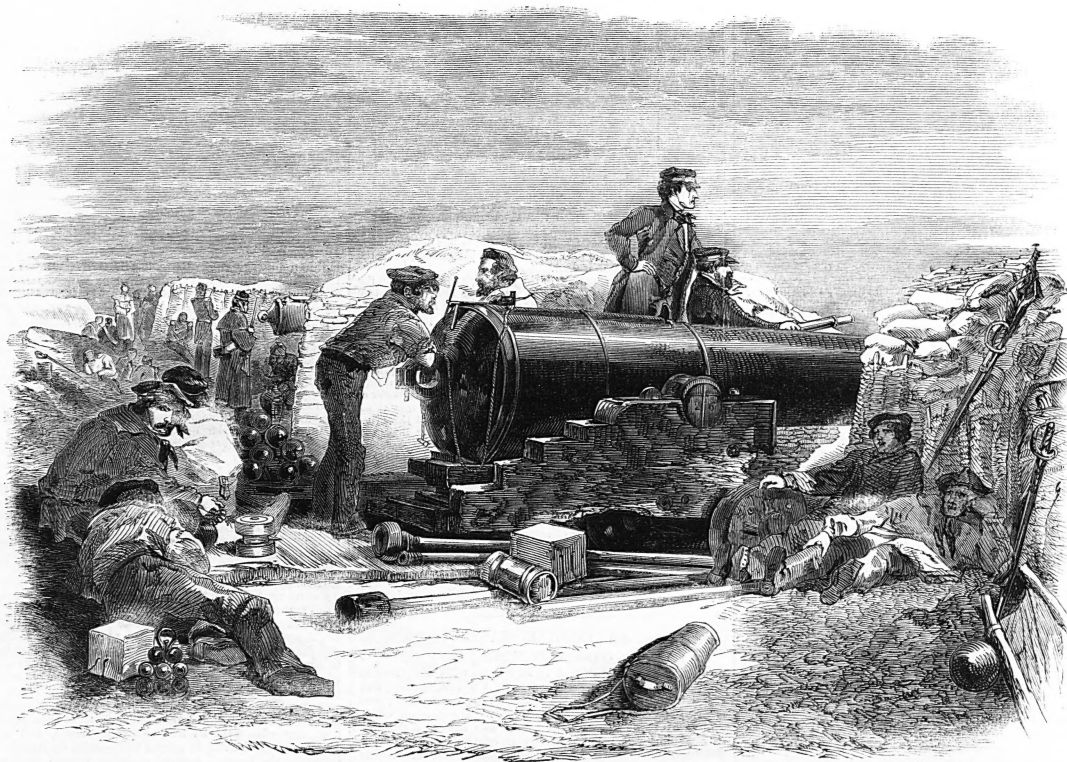
It appears that a certain Miss Catherine Josephine Kelly was a great beauty, and also a very ambitious and designing woman; and it was alleged that she, with the assistance of Lord Clanricarde, formed the project of allying herself to Mr. Handcock, a gentleman of considerable property in the county of Galway. Accordingly, in the month of December, 1824, shortly after Mr. Handcock came of age, this ambitious and designing beauty accomplished her object. A marriage was celebrated; the estates, after a life use, were settled on the children in tail, with a jointure of £700 a year for the widow. Mr. Handcock's friends were averse to the marriage, yet it took place, and three daughters were the issue. Of those three unhappy ladies, it might almost be said, "it were better that they had never been born." Their short sad history is one unbroken tale of misery and persecution. Told even in the cold language of the Chancery lawyer, it makes the blood run cold, and we would not pain our readers by its reproduction. It did not stop there, for to a duty we owe society. "From 1828 to 1840 there were no further children. In this latter year, in consequence of a suspicion of too great an intimacy between Lord Clanricarde and Mrs. Handcock, there was a separation, and Mr. Handcock went to France. In October of that year Mrs. Handcock was the guest of Lord Clanricarde at Portunna Castle. This fact seems, however, to have escaped the recollection of Lord Clanricarde, as his affidavit states that it was impossible for him to have seen Mrs. Handcock during that year, as he passed the winter in Russia. A deed of separation was executed in July, 1841, and in the same year, when Mrs. Handcock was on the continent, and after she had been some time separated from her husband, she gave birth to an infant, the present respondent, but no one could say who was his father or when he was born. In 1845 Handcock returned a druggist to England, and took up his abode in Michael's Road, Brompton. There was reason to believe that when he first came there he was not anxious to have renewed intimacies

with Lord Clanricarde or his wife. Lord Clanricarde, however, prevailed upon him to accept his good offices. He reconciled the husband and father, a few days before his death in 1843, to his discarded wife and deserted children. Which of us would have thought, as we returned through Michael's Road, Brompton, on a winter's eve in 1843, discontented perhaps after a day of fruitless toil, that at that moment a good Samaritan, in the shape of a fashionable Marquis, was in that humble suburb, restoring the outcast, reconciling the estranged, and partaking of the exquisite enjoyment of witnessing the happiness of which he was himself the author. Alas! there is another side to the picture! Hear the Attorney-General:—"A notice has been served on the respondent in this cause to produce a diary which the eldest daughter, Josephine, appeared to have kept, and he (the Attorney-General) had examined it, and anything more touching than the account so given by that young lady of the miserable scenes she then witnessed, he never heard. The father was in the custody of a spy in the pay of Mrs. Handcock, her object being to acquire the custody of those children and the control of their fortunes. It was known that Mr. Handcock had made a will by which his brother-in-law was to have been entrusted with the most delicate office of protecting his children, and this spy was placed about him, and like persons in his condition, he endeavoured to betray the passion he was known to betray and the person who employed him, his object being to obtain will for himself. However, the daughter was brought to the father by Lord Clanricarde from day to day, until his affections were aroused and weakened, and he prevailed upon to add a codicil to his will in July, by which the unhappy gentleman appointed the wife he had discarded the guardian of his three daughters. He was attended by Lord Clanricarde's family physician, who was placed in the house, and his brother, therefore, had much difficulty in learning where he was, and arrived only after he had breathed his last. The clergyman who attended him describes it as a most frightful deathbed. In July, 1843, he died. In August the widow was appointed guardian of the children, and Lord Clanricarde of the property. The widow had then £700 a-year jointure, but his lordship, the guardian of the property, had no money, and in 1843, he was placed in the house, and the Court, acting on the security of this nobleman of high rank, granted her a mansion and demesne rent free, and £600 to furnish it." So the necessities and comforts of the three young ladies were at least provided for. Again hear the Attorney-General:—"He could state positively that during the time they resided in this mansion a more abject state of misery than those young ladies were kept in he hardly remembered ever to have read of. He could not but apprehend that their early and premature deaths were owing to the manner in which they were treated, and he trusted in God they were not so treated designedly. During this time the boy called John Delacour here, but who went by an euphonious name, and one to which perhaps he had as good a title—John De Burgh—was living in the house. Instead of being treated as the unhappy daughters were, this adopted son was indulged in every possible manner; and, indeed, it appeared in the evidence that they (the daughters) were obliged to perform even menial services for him; and it would seem that greater cruelty was never practised by a gaoler towards his prisoners in the worst of times than this unnatural mother displayed towards her daughters, especially whenever they thwarted this young adopted child of hers." In the meantime, too, the mother, it appears, had taken to drinking; and this may perhaps somewhat palliate the unnatural and loathsome nature of her conduct to her poor daughters. She accuses one daughter of criminal conduct with her solicitor; saying, also, that her person was offensive—that she was rotten; and, to account for the existence of young Delacour, she states that he was the natural son of another daughter, by a French gentleman of high position.

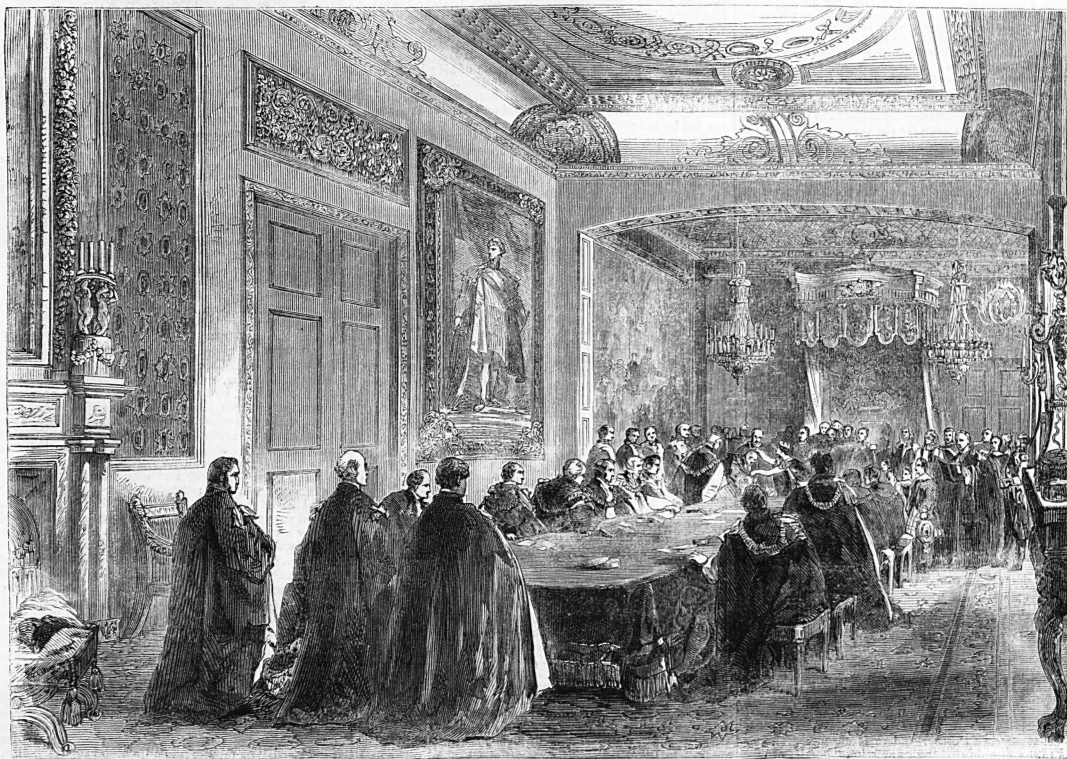
In 1847 the daughters Mary Anne and Josephine executed disentailing deeds, the grantees in both being Lord Clanricarde. In 1849 Mary Anne the eldest daughter, died, shortly after coming of age, leaving her mother £10,000. The property then became vested in the younger daughters, Josephine and Honoria, who executed disentailing deeds in February, 1851, to Lord Clanricarde. In that month Josephine's end was approaching. She made a will, which was attested by Lord Clanricarde, by which she left £10,000 to her mother, to be paid on the marriage of her sister; and in the event of her sister dying without issue before her mother, her landed estate was to be sold, and the proceeds given to her mother absolutely. In June, 1851, Josephine died, and it was sworn the exemplary mother manifested neither surprise nor regret, but looked upon it as the accomplishment of her most desired end. In 1853 the last daughter, Honoria, conveyed all her property in trust to Lord Clanricarde, subject to an appointment to herself for life, and afterwards to her mother, her heirs and assigns; but after the execution of these deeds she never had possession of them in reality or substance. In addition to these deeds the mother obtained from her sick daughter on the brink of the grave a bond for £4000. In the meantime the mother sickened herself, and died in 1854, leaving her daughter, the last part of 1853; the daughter dying on the 12th of December of that year, intestate. The mother who complained so much of her poverty during life as to be obliged to deny her daughters the merest necessities, leaves to her son Delacour £20,000, and to Honoria £50.

Delacour claims the chief part of the Handcock estates under the various deeds, &c., executed by the daughters; the petitioner claims as heir-at-law to Honoria. The executors under the will of Josephine oppose; so does the brother of Mrs. Handcock. Judgment was deferred in expectation of a compromise, and the compromise has been effected. The deeds and will are to be cancelled; the petitioner Handcock is to get the estates, and he is to pay £20,000 to the respondent, Delacour, on his coming of age, and in the meantime four per cent. on that amount. Delacour is now only fourteen years of age; and should he die before attaining twenty-one, the petitioner will have the estates absolutely without payment.

This is the plain unvarnished tale of the Handcock family. It might be "moralized into a thousand similes"—but this seems unnecessary.



A QUIET DAY IN THE DIAMOND BATTERY. FROM A SKETCH BY SIMPSON. (See page 28.)



THE INVESTITURE OF THE GARTER AT WINDSOR CASTLE. (See page 29.)



THE TOMBS OF INKERMANN, BY SIMPSON. (See page 28.)



A TATAR FAMILY OF THE CRIMEA, BY RAFFET. (See page 28.)

THE FUNDS AND THE MONEY MARKET.

The English funds on Monday opened at an advance upon the closing prices of Saturday, but in consequence of unfavourable reports being circulated during the day the highest price was not maintained. Consols were first quoted at 91½ for money, and at the official closing fell to 90½; and to 90½ to 91, for the March Account. Bank Stock closed at 21½; Reduced 91 to 91½; New Three per Cents, 91½ to 91; Long Annuities, 4½; India Stock, 22½ to 224; India Bonds, 12½; and Exchequer Bills, 6s. to 9s. premium.

In Foreign Securities only a very small amount of business was done, and the market was heavy. Railway Shares closed at lower rates, with few transactions. The same may be said of Bank, Land, and Miscellaneous Shares.

There was no change in the Corn Market at Mark Lane on Monday.

The English funds have fluctuated within a very narrow range during the week, and to-day they have worn a heavy appearance. The state of political affairs, and the great demands that must be made upon the Treasury in the event of continuing the war, are calculated to keep down prices, and in the event of a loan must fall considerably lower. In foreign securities prices are almost nominal. Railways do not show an improvement, and prices have consequently receded. And there is less doing in shares of a miscellaneous description.

The following Tables show the latest official quotations, up to the day of going to press, in the English and Foreign Funds, Railways, &c.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

| | | | |
|----------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|------------|
| Bank Stock | 214, 215 | Long Annuities | 4 5-16, 3 |
| 3 p. Ct. Reduced An. | 90, 90½ | India Stock | 224 |
| 3 p. Ct. Consols An. | 90, 90½ | India Bonds | 12, 12 pm. |
| Do. for Account | 90, 90½ | Do. under £1000 | — |
| New 3½ p. Ct. An. | — | Excheq. Bills, £1000, 2 d. 6 to 9 pm. | — |
| New 2½ p. Ct. An. | — | Excheq. Bonds | 99½ |
| 5 p. Ct. An. | — | | |

FOREIGN FUNDS.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|---------------------|-----------|
| Austrian 5 p. Ct. | 64½ | Mexican 3 p. Ct. | 20½ |
| Belgian 4½ p. Ct. | 92 | Peruvian 4½ p. Ct. | — |
| Do. 2½ p. Ct. | — | Portuguese 3 p. Ct. | — |
| Brazilian 5 p. Ct. | — | Do. 4 p. Ct. | — |
| Do. 4½ p. Ct. | 93½ | Russian 5 p. Ct. | 89 |
| Buenos Ayres 6 p. Ct. | — | Sardinian 5 p. Ct. | 86 |
| Chilian 5 p. Ct. | 71 | Spanish 3 p. Ct. | 36½ |
| Do. 3 p. Ct. | — | Do. 4½ p. Ct. | 17½ |
| Danish 5 p. Ct. | — | Do. Passive | — |
| Do. 3 p. Ct. | 62½ | Turkish 6 p. Ct. | 75½, 3, 3 |
| Dutch 2½ p. Ct. | 92½ | Swedish 4 p. Ct. | — |
| Do. 4 p. Ct. Certif. | — | Venezuela 3½ p. Ct. | — |
| French Rentes 4½ p. Ct. | — | | |
| Do. 3 p. Ct. | — | | |

RAILWAYS, AND OTHER PUBLIC COMPANIES.

| Shares | NAME. | Paid. | Prices. |
|--------|--|-------|---------------|
| £ | BRITISH RAILWAYS. | £ | |
| Stock | Aberdeen | 100 | 20 to 21 |
| do. | Bristol and Exeter | 100 | 93 — 95 |
| do. | Caledonian | 100 | 61½ — 62 |
| do. | Eastern Counties | 100 | 11½ — 11½ |
| Stock | Edinburgh and Glasgow | 100 | 55 — 57 |
| do. | Great Northern | 100 | 88 — 89½ |
| do. | Great Southern and Western (Ireland) | 100 | 90 — 92 |
| do. | Great Western | 100 | 63 — 63½ |
| 11 8 | London and Blackwall | 100 | 74 — 81 |
| Stock | London, Brighton, and South Coast | 100 | 98 — 100 |
| do. | London and North Western | 100 | 100 — 100 |
| do. | London and South Western | 100 | 85 — 86 |
| do. | Midland | 100 | 68½ — 69½ |
| do. | Norfolk | 100 | 50 — 52 |
| do. | North British | 100 | 28 — 29 |
| 50 | North London | 100 | 51 — 53 |
| Stock | Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton | 100 | 30 — 32 |
| do. | Scottish Central | 100 | 100 — 102 |
| do. | Scottish Eastern | 100 | 58½ — 59 |
| do. | South Wales | 100 | 29 — 30 |
| 10 | West London | 100 | 6 — 7 |
| 20 | Wimbledon and Croydon | 71.0 | — |
| Stock | York, Newcastle, and Berwick | 100 | 74½ — 75½ |
| do. | York, and North Midland | 100 | 51 — 52 |
| | FOREIGN RAILWAYS. | | |
| 10 | Antwerp and Rotterdam | all | 61 — 62 |
| 20 | Dutch Rhine | all | 2½ — 2½ dis. |
| do. | Eastern of France | all | 32 — 32½ |
| do. | East Indian Guaranteed 5 per cent. | all | 100 — 101 pm. |
| do. | Great Indian Peninsular | all | 100 — 101 pm. |
| 25 | Grand Central of France | 10 | 11 — 11½ |
| 204 | Grand Trunk of Canada | all | 17 — 18 |
| do. | Great Western of Canada | all | 100 — 102 |
| 20 | Great Luxembourg | 12 | 2 — 3 |
| do. | Madras | 164 | 3 — 3 dis. |
| 16 | Northern of France | all | 74 — 75 |
| 20 | Paris and Lyons | 16 | 20 — 21½ |
| do. | Paris and Orleans | all | 46 — 46½ |
| 20 | Royal Danish | all | 1 dis. — par. |
| | BANKS. | | |
| 40 | Australasia | all | 82 |
| 50 | British North America | all | — |
| 25 | Chartered of Asia | all | — |
| 20 | Chartered of India, Australia, and China | 5 | — |
| 100 | Colonial | 25 | — |
| do. | Commercial of London | 20 | — |
| 20 | London Chartered of Australia | all | 21 |
| do. | London and County | 20 | 39 |
| 50 | London Joint Stock | 10 | 27½ |
| 100 | London and Westminster | all | 30 — 35 x.d. |
| 20 | New South Wales | all | 37 — 39 |
| 25 | Oriental | all | — |
| 100 | Provincial of Ireland | all | 66½ |
| 25 | Union of London | all | 25 |
| 50 | Union of London | 10 | 26½ |

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for the week ending on Saturday February 3rd, 1855.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

| | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| Notes Issued | £26,092,565 | Government Debt | £11,015,100 |
| | | Other Securities | 2,384,500 |
| | | Gold Coin and Bullion | 12,092,565 |
| | | Silver Bullion | — |
| | £26,092,565 | | £26,092,565 |

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

| | | | |
|--|-------------|---|-------------|
| Proprietors' Capital | £14,553,000 | Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity) | £11,538,632 |
| Reserve | 3,266,198 | Other Securities | 14,599,176 |
| Public Deposits including Exchequer | — | Notes | 6,296,370 |
| Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts | 3,740,512 | Gold and Silver Coin | 707,059 |
| Other Deposits | 10,983,727 | | |
| Seven day and other bills | 958,820 | | |
| | £33,102,257 | | £33,102,257 |

Dated the 8th day of Feb., 1855.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.



OUR PLENIPOTENTIARY AT VIENNA.

HE experience we have yet had of the Palmerston Cabinet, has been of a week mostly profound quiet in the service, but of much in reality done. Has that much been well done? The question cannot easily be answered, since, in sober truth, we do not know all that has been effected; but some few things are known, enough to form a shrewd guess at Palmerston's real position.

The appointments which constituted the Cabinet were reported last week; but some others have been made since—some have not been made. Lord John Russell has been appointed to a special mission at Vienna; Mr. Frederick Peel has been appointed to the important post of Under Secretary for War; Lord Goderich is the new Secretary to the Board of Control. Mr. Robert Lowe has not been continued as Secretary to the Board of Control. Mr. Layard has not been appointed Under Secretary for War. Mr. Layard is master of the Eastern question; is accounted by those who know him to be a man as conscientious as he is active and vigorous; and he is considered to have been unfairly overlooked by the Whigs when they reentered office with the Coalition. Mr. Robert Lowe was once leader of the Opposition in New South Wales; he is a man of extraordinary powers; but it is said that the late Government kept him so far a stranger, that he knew nothing of what was really doing. If we were to draw inferences from these two exclusions, we might infer that the present Government does not intend to depart from the exclusive rule which will not admit really new blood to office until it has become thoroughly tamed by a long apprenticeship.

Let us next look at the two minor appointments in lieu of these two exclusions. Mr. Lowe's place is given to Lord Goderich, a man of some popularity with the working classes; said to be thoughtful, original, conscientious, and bold. He is an Indian reformer; an avowed opponent of promotion by purchase in the army. But he is heir to one cardinal, if not two; to three fortunes; to an official name; and, although bold in theory, is probably expected, from his gentle manners, to be easily drilled. At all events, he is qualified for office by birth and wealth. Mr. Peel's father served the long apprenticeship; and the most straightlaced officials have unbroken confidence in a man who is considered, if less brilliant, safer than his father; he takes the place supposed to be destined for Mr. Layard. From these two appointments we might expect that the present Government desires to come before the public with a good effect, giving us an appearance in place of a reality.

Lord John Russell's appointment, however, is the master stroke. He left the late Cabinet; he could not be incorporated in the present, as some essentially necessary members are understood to have appeared unwilling to risk themselves with him so soon after his desertion. He was thus forced into a position of independence and irresponsibility; and, as he commands some few short of 150 members in the Commons, his every impulse might become a matter of importance. He was a formidable critic to be set to survey the acts of Ministers from the back bench. Re-adopted to the Government, by his appointment on a foreign mission, he becomes a hostage for his "one hundred and fifty." The adherents of the Whig party are hinting that the "Peelites" differ from them about the war, and are prepared to make concessions to Russia. The Peelites insist that there is no real difference; old prejudice against Austria making the Whigs readier to fraternize with Russia, as their model Mr. Fox did, than to act with Austria. Lord John was criticizing the conduct of the war, expressing doubts of the Austrian alliance. He is sent to Vienna to negotiate a peace, and his special adherents are prophesying that it will be war. This appointment is a mystification, tending to raise every kind of expectation, to satisfy the impatience of none. He might have been troublesome at home: he is set about a work where the greatest care will be needed to insure a failure. It is a

post more distinguished than that of Premier; more absorbing in its duties than that of Leader of the House of Commons: the statesman occupying it will have no right to complain of being slighted, no leisure away from Viennese debates to guide Westminster debates. He is promoted to be leader of the Forlorn want of Hope, and though he may not win a victory, he may cease to occasion anxiety in his rivals.

But out of all this, which will come—Peace or War? Francis Moore alone can tell. He has predicted events very like those which have just signalized the month of February; in March he foretells increasing trouble for the nation. We suspect that the astrologer has been turning his glass not to the stars above, but to the perturbed constellation of the Cabinet; and has drawn his predictions from the movements of the heavenly bodies there. One prediction is presented to him as a gift—it is foretold that there will be a very speedy dissolution of Parliament. This will disturb all calculations—even the wildest that could be based upon Lord Palmerston's clever strategy of sending Lord John to Vienna.

ADMINISTRATION BY THE PEN.

GOVERNMENT fails, and its duties are performed by volunteers. The army in the Crimea falls into the most "heartrending" condition, but it is the press that exposes the truth. The officials attempt to send out clothing and comforts for the invalids; and the *Times* establishes the Crimean Fund, sending out a special commissioner—not as it did in Ireland, to inquire, but to administer. The officials on the spot are so short of stores, that they come, *in forma pauperis*, to the agent of the journal for assistance; and the fund is exhausted in making good the deficiencies of the State! More is wanted, but by whom are the ready steps taken to supply it? Is it the Board of Ordnance or the Commissariat, the Horse Guards or the Treasury? No; again the *Times*; and, as the *Times* has undertaken it, everybody knows that it will be done. A change in the War Department is needed, as the key to other essential improvements. Lord John Russell urges it in vain: the *Times* insists, and the department is reorganized; a Cabinet being broken up by resistance to the decree from Printing-house-square.

The Executive has not returned the favour in kind. While the *Times* sends its commissioner to do the duties of the State by our poor sick and wounded soldiers, the State responds by withdrawing a beggarly allowance of rations from the correspondent who first called for the aid that proved so welcome. The *Times* has its revenge: it sends more aid.

These useful services might be judged by their results, but there are philosophers who think tangible results rather against a practical conclusion. They are men who would rather lose a game of chess, according to rule, than win the game against it—even when the chessmen are flesh and blood. They are not against the newspaper "disclosures"; they quote *caveats* from the Ministers, and the official journals of London and Paris, against the free exercise of publicity. The *Monteur* gravely lectures the press on its moral responsibilities in publishing private letters, often false, sometimes giving information to the enemy. The distinction is so considerable between private letters and the authorized correspondence of a journal, that we wonder no one has sufficiently marked it. The writer of a private letter sits down for the indulgence of private feelings; he writes best when he tells freely what came under his own observation; he is not responsible for the truth of what he says, but only for his own sincerity. His information may be partial, his view erroneous, his capacity unequal to his subject; no matter, he must write, and he ought to write freely. Hence the mail contains a mass of crude, unconnected notions, each fragment tinged by the colour and temper of the writer's mind. With the newspaper correspondent the case is just reversed. It is his duty to render his account as complete as possible—as little fragmentary. He is accustomed to the business of collecting; practice neutralizes personal feelings; he has a standing responsibility. His communications are fitted for publication; private letters must be viewed with a greater jealousy. The muffled controversy going on between the *Times* and its official adversaries, who dare not speak out, is not taken on entire grounds. The journal is accused of publishing too much; while it published what it could get, where there were systematic attempts to withhold information. The results we have seen. If the enemy has got a scrap of "information," so has the British public; and evidently to the army the disclosure occasioned less danger than the suppression of the truth. It was a case in which the officials pre-occupied all the ground; in which the journal could only make its appearance by dint of great energy, tact, and contrivance; yet the result has been that the officials failed to tell their story at home so

as to procure supplies, while the journal both told the tale and sent what was wanted. The exercise of "discretion" would have been more fairly tested if the journal had not been fettered—if full information had been placed within its reach, free choice given to it, and the responsibility of publishing or suppressing fairly left to it. We should not have much fear for the result.

The mischief and the danger have chiefly lain on the side of suppression, and that is a function which the officials have exercised lavishly. It is their forte. Coffee was wanted—it was suppressed. Tents—suppressed. Hospital stores—suppressed. Knapsacks of the "convalescents" going back to duty and death—suppressed. A railway—suppressed; until Peto got up a "railway police," à la *Yankee*, among his own contracting connexions. Mules for transport—suppressed. Provisions—suppressed, somewhere about Blacklava, and only issued as if the medical officers chiefly dreaded a surfeit among the men. Lemon-juice, as a specific against scurvy—suppressed; and the truth, that specific against scurvy treatment—suppressed also. The officials suppressed what they ought not to have suppressed; but they did not suppress what was really bad, such as raw coffee and scurvy. On the whole, we prefer the publications of the journal—the publication of full information, and the publication of hospital stores when and where wanted, to the official prevention of information, or the official suppression of our army.

THE GAS COMPANIES.

POSSESSORS of time-hallowed vested rights, members of local boards, petty monopolists of every class, with their troops of over-paid and irresponsible functionaries, have been thrown into dire dismay by the announcement of Sir Benjamin Hall's bill for the better government of the metropolis. Petitions, protests, and dignified deputations pour in upon the Minister, endeavouring to stay the progress of enlightened legislation. Among other representatives of public bodies we observe that various gas companies of the metropolis have taken the opportunity of securing to themselves peculiar advantages not quite consistent with their published professions. It was wittily said, that a board of directors has neither a soul to be saved nor a body to be beaten; and, if we may judge them by their works, the directors of gas companies are not troubled with retentive memories or tender consciences.

Some three or four years ago the established gas companies of London were assailed by an energetic body of men who denounced them as charging too much for the article they manufactured, and, appealing to the public, promised all who would support the introduction of a consumers' company an advantage of at least 30 per cent.

The movement gained ground rapidly and was very successful on the Surrey side of the water, where the price promised to be charged was four shillings per thousand cubic feet. A company was projected, shares were issued, contracts for consumption signed, the works constructed, and the supply commenced. No sooner, however, did the company find itself firmly established than negotiations were opened, to divide the districts into sections, securing to each company a certain locality by which competition would be avoided. Not only did the new company readily assent to this proposition, but immediately raised its price to four shillings and sixpence. Not satisfied with this discreditably compact, the four companies, including the patriotic Consumers' Company, formed a deputation to the Minister of Health, and requested him to sanction the permanent occupation of each district by one company, and thus for ever deny the public the advantage of competition. What occurred at the interview we do not pretend to know, but we understand that the keen-sighted minister saw through the design.

Concurrently with this righteously-defeated attempt at monopoly, a more scandalous effort was being made on the city side of the water. The City of London Gas Works were established at Blackfriars in 1813; and from the commencement have been complained of by the residents in the neighbourhood as an intolerable nuisance. From that day to this, the works have not only remained, but been extended, until they cover an area of two acres—emitting a continuous vapour of the most disgusting odour. Fortunately, for the sake of sanitary reformation and the comfort of the inhabitants, the property was only allowed to be taken for a limited period, and the lease will very soon expire. The business has paid an enormous profit to the shareholders, and the directors, of course, anxiously desire to make permanent their valuable temporary property. With this object, they have gone to Parliament for a charter in perpetuity; but no sooner was the scheme promulgated than the slumbering passions of the neighbouring population were

completely roused, and the Minister of Health desired to oppose the measure. The second reading was postponed for a fortnight to give time for discussion, and large meetings have been held, and petitions signed against the bill.

The City Court of Sewers has been memorialized and requested to interfere, which they seem to have done reluctantly, one sapient member asking in a pitiable tone, "What can we do?" Do! Do your duty, and do it like men who are guardians of the public weal, is the ready answer! The talented officer of health, Mr. Simon, presented a mild report, suggesting that no serious opposition should be made until certain works were perfected that might have the effect of mitigating, or perhaps entirely preventing, the nuisance, and recommended the Company to withdraw their bill for one year, and the Court of Sewers, unanimously resolved to oppose the measure.

The cheap gas movement began in the City of London, and a company was established to supply the public with gas of a certain illuminating power, and by Act of Parliament they are limited to four shillings per thousand cubic feet. Their limited price, and a compulsory reduction whenever the profit exceeds 10 per cent., give ample security to the public; and if the City Company would assume similar obligations, they might, by amalgamating with the Great Central Company, save their property, and escape from the dilemma in which they are placed. They must read the signs of the times very imperfectly if they suppose that Parliament will ever pass a bill to continue for ever the manufacture of gas at Blackfriars-bridge. Our advice, then, as disinterested parties, would be to the two companies,—Forget your antipathies, dismiss your animosities, and unite for your own and the public good. Manufacture your gas at Bow Common, retain such of your gas-holders as may be necessary at Blackfriars, dispose of all your apparatus not required at your Bow Common works, and sell your surplus ground and unnecessary buildings.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On Monday her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta of Saxo Coburg took leave of her Majesty, and left the Castle. Her Majesty and Prince Albert drove out in sledges.

On Tuesday her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince went to an evening party given by the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore House. His Royal Highness, and several officers of the garrison, skated in the Home Park in the forenoon. Lord John Russell arrived at the Castle in the afternoon, and had an audience of her Majesty.

The court mourning, which would have terminated on Thursday, will be prolonged for another week for his late Royal Highness the Duke of Genua.

The COUNCIL—A Cabinet Council was held on Monday afternoon, at the residence of Sir James Graham in the Admiralty. It was attended by all the ministers. Another Cabinet Council was held on Wednesday, also at the residence of Sir James Graham.

LORD PALMERSTON gave a dinner to the Cabinet Ministers on Wednesday evening, at his residence in Piccadilly.

MR. JOSEPH HUME is said to be in a very bad state of health, not suffering from any particular malady, but his constitution breaking up.

MR. UWINS, R.A., and Keeper of the National Gallery, has been dangerously ill, but is now recovering.

MISS MARTINEAU is in an extremely dangerous state. Her disease is enlargement of the heart.

SIR JAMES GRAHAM is progressing towards recovery. The surgical operation performed on Sir James Graham was for a tumour in the groin. The right hon. baronet is not expected to be able to attend in his place in the House of Commons before the week after next.

COUNT ABEL HUGO, brother of M. Victor Hugo, the poet, died last week, after a few days' illness, in Paris.

The DUKE OF GENUA died on Saturday the 10th, at Turin. He was the second son of the late King Charles Albert, and only brother of the present sovereign of Piedmont. He was born November 15, 1822, and married, four years ago, to the daughter of Prince John, now king, of Saxony.

The SANDWICH ISLANDS—King Kamehameha has accepted, by a royal proclamation issued the 8th of December, the proffered aid of the United States, Great Britain, and France, in the event of attempted filibuster invasions. His Majesty is since dead.

LORD DUNDONALD has been elected an honorary elder brother of the Corporation of the Trinity House, on the nomination of Prince Albert.

A COURT OF DIRECTORS was held at the East India House on the 7th inst., when Major-General Sir Henry Somerset, K.C.B., was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the East India Company's forces on the Bombay establishment, and Second Member of Council at that Presidency.

The KING OF THE BELGIANS was present at the opening, on Sunday, at Brussels, of the Exposition of Works of Ancient Art, organized by the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

ST. CROSS'S HOSPITAL—The new scheme for the future government of St. Cross's Hospital has been settled. In this scheme the present income of the hospital is estimated at £1500 a-year, and, prospectively, its income will be £8000 a-year. The government of the hospital is to be vested in fifteen trustees, chosen from the respectable inhabitants of the City of Winchester and its neighbourhood. But what of all the Earl of Guilford has pocketed? MEYERBEER is now engaged in composing a new cradle-song (Wiegeliere) to be dedicated to the Empress of Austria on the occasion of the birth of a prince—or princess.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES—A sum of £100,400 is required for parliamentary printing for "ordinary expense" beyond the vote of last session, and £76,000 for "extraordinary expense" occasioned by the war. It also appears that £8000 is wanted to make good the deficiency of the vote of last session for extraordinary expenses of foreign ministers for the year ending the 31st March next.

The prefect of Neuchâtel, in Switzerland, has just caused the arrest, at an hotel in that town, of the Treasurer of the American State of Ohio, accused of fraud and embezzlement.

A SOX OF PRINCE CZARTORYSKI is, it is rumoured, about to marry the eldest daughter of Queen Christina (Madame Muzon).

AN ISLAND UKASE, published at Warsaw, prohibits the exportation of brandy and spirits from Poland to Austria.

THE MAYLESTONE VESTRY are "up in arms" against the proposed new county assessment, by which the rate in that parish alone will be increased from £987,548 to £1,025,000. It is in contemplation to memorialize the Home Secretary to introduce a bill to remedy the alleged grievance.

UNCLAIMED DIVIDENDS.—A return just published shows, that the dividends due at the Bank not demanded, amounted on the 5th January to £1,066,081, of which £293,293 was advanced to the Government.

CHANCERY DIVIDENDS.—From a document recently published, by order of the Lord Chancellor, on the subject of unclaimed dividends, upon certain stocks belonging to estates now in litigation in the Court of Chancery, it appears that in no fewer than between 500 and 600 suits some of the parties now entitled to receive dividends have, either through ignorance of their claims or disinclination to interfere in Chancery law, not made any claim to the same for the long period of fifteen years.

IRISH EVICTIONS.—The Rev. James Henry, in a letter to the *Chronicle*, complains strongly of the evictions which have recently taken place at Achill, under the directions of Mr. Pike, formerly of Birkenhead. Many of his parishioners, he states, have been turned out of their habitations, which were afterwards levelled with the ground. By the aid of the sheriff and police, an entire district has been dispossessed in Achill.

DUELING IN AUSTRIA.—The following are the clauses in the new penal code of Austria relative to duelling.—When a duel takes place without any wound being inflicted, both the combatants will be liable to imprisonment of from six to twelve months; if either party be wounded, the imprisonment will be from one to six years. In case a stipulation shall have been made that the combat shall be à l'outrance, the party proposing it will be liable to an imprisonment of from ten to twenty years. In all cases, the challenger is to be punished more severely than the challenged, unless the latter shall have given serious provocation. The seconds will be liable to an imprisonment of from six months to five years, according to the results of the duel. If they have been the cause of it they will be liable to the same punishment as the principals. If the combatants give up the duel on the ground, the parties will not be liable to any punishment. Second who may endeavor to effect a reconciliation will not be liable to any punishment, even should their efforts not be crowned with success.

GOLD FROM AUSTRALIA.—The *Tagus* steamer, which arrived at Southampton on Saturday, has brought over 43 boxes of specie and gold dust, valued at £150,000 sterling, besides the mails from India, China, Mediterranean and Australia, weighing about ten tons.

THE BOARD OF TRADE has hired the extensive and eligible house at No. 14, Rue de Clugny, for the offices of the British section of the Universal Exhibition.

A SUBSCRIPTION has been commenced at Hanover, for the erection of a statue in commemoration of the late King Ernest.

MORE NINETEEN RELICS have been discovered by M. Victor Pichon, consul at Mossul. They are said to be the slightest, most, fully rivaling those discovered by Mr. Layard. Among them are four gigantic bulls, one of the monumental gates of the city, several basso-relievos, a great number of utensils of earthenware, copper, iron, and a number of statues of greater antiquity than any yet found. They will be conveyed down the Tigris on large rafts to Bussorah, and there shipped. It is expected that the vessel sent by the French Government will have returned in time to enable her previous freight to be deposited in the Assyrian museum of the Louvre before the opening of the Paris Exhibition.

THE ENGLISH ASSOCIATION will hold its annual meeting in Glasgow in the month of September. The council has appointed the Duke of Argyll president for the Glasgow meeting.

THE ENGLISH MISSIONARIES in Russia have received orders, by a late Imperial ukase, to quit the country within fourteen days.

CAPTAIN JOHN JONES has received a gold medal of the second class from the French Government, in recognition of the assistance rendered by him to some French sailors who had been wrecked.

M. PANGLOSS, the oldest of Greek patriots, who had sacrificed a large fortune to the cause, died recently at Athens, at the extraordinary age of one hundred and eleven.

A BOSTON *seant* is about to publish a volume in refutation of the theory of Dr. Whewell of the non-inhabitability of the planet Uranus. Dr. LACY EVANS.—The soldiers who have fought under this distinguished officer met a few days ago in Soho, and passed a congratulatory address on the services he has rendered to the country.

THE AUSTRALIAN TELEGRAPH between Melbourne and Geelong is expected to be completed early in November; and that between Geelong and the Heads very shortly afterwards.

ARCHDEACON DENISON's case is still to be proceeded with, notwithstanding the report that the proceedings had been abandoned. The ecclesiastical lawyers are stated to be busily engaged in deliberating on the best course to be adopted relative to the report to be made to the Archbishop of Canterbury by the commissioners.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF POLICE have issued an order to the summoning officers at the various police-offices, forbidding them, on any account, to recommend solicitors to the persons whom they may have in their custody.

PRINCE NAPOLEON'S CONDUCT in the East, it is said, is to be formally defended in a pamphlet which is shortly to be published at Brussels, under the auspices of a well-known journalist.

A BALL at Hanover-square rooms took place on Monday night, in aid of the funds of the "Société Française de Bienfaisance," an institution for the relief of distressed Frenchmen, "strangers and sojourners" in London. Notwithstanding the severity of the weather, the ball was well attended.

FALL OF A HOUSE AT ISLINGTON, AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A fearful catastrophe occurred in the Lower Road, Islington, on Sunday night, owing to the fall of the premises number 2, in that thoroughfare. A number of persons were buried in the ruins; but after a short time a man, his wife, and two children were rescued by the conductor of the fire-escape, stationed at Islington.

Every effort was made to save the lives of others who were in the house at the time of the accident, but in vain, and their bodies were not dug out until life was extinct. Seven persons in all lost their lives.

FOUR LIVES have been sacrificed by the bursting of a boiler at a colliery at Darlington, Staffordshire. The boiler was torn away completely from the lower, and carried to a distance of 80 yards. An inquest was held, but no satisfactory cause could be assigned for the accident.

FIRE NEAR FLEET STREET.—On Tuesday evening, a fire broke out on the premises, No. 3, Playfair Street, Bowdoin Street, Fleet Street, occupied by Mr. John Thornburn, bookseller. The two lower shops, belonging to Mr. Thornburn, were nearly burnt out, and the building severely damaged. The contents were insured.

A TALK WITH THE DUKE'S STATUE.

The *Charivari* is not quite dead. Now and then a little of the old humour illuminates its pages; reminding us of the days before it was impudently. Here is the *Charivari's* view of the reforms that may have to come in England through the instrumentality of *The Times*—

"The editor of *The Times* sat at night in his cabinet. The measured tramp of heavy footsteps shook the caken floor. The great journalist perceived the statue of Wellington striding towards him. The old Field-Marshal born on his old three-cocked hat, surmounted by an enormous tuft of cocks' feathers. A little short mantle was wound round the upper part of his person, and his polished boots were half concealed by his light pantaloons strapped closely under his feet. At first somewhat moved by the apparition, the great editor recovered himself sufficiently to ask his Grace why it was that he had quitted his pedestal and put himself to the inconvenience of paying him a visit. "To make my complaint," replied his Grace. "About what?" "Inconceivably demand the editor of *The Times*, and the dialogue of the great living and dead thus proceeds:—

"I complain of the great changes which are taking place every day under my eyes, and to which *The Times* lends itself with an alacrity, a facility, which is quite deplorable. Is it true that they have absolutely gone and elevated, within the last few days, not less than sixty sergeants to the grade of officer?" "It is quite true, your Grace." "And you really do approve of that step?" "I really do." "Do you think that all the world may wear the epaulette indiscriminately?" "Certainly." "That the sale of commissions is an abuse?" "The result has very well proved it." "You wish, then, to democratize the army?" "It must come to that."

The statue made a sign of great dissatisfaction, and took a chair. After a moment or two of reflection it recommenced the conversation:—

"You take away the army from the aristocracy; you will, at least, leave it the government of the country?" "That's as it may be." "What do you mean by that?" "I mean that I mean if it be able to carry it on."

"You declare that the aristocracy can govern badly?" "What a question!" "You agree with those whom I hear offering the opinion as they pass before me every day, that the old governing classes are used up?" "Most decidedly; that is my opinion."

"You think that outside the limits of certain great Whig and Tory houses there are other people capable of forming an administration?" "Nothing unnatural in that." "And, with these ideas, you would not shrink from dissolving Parliament?" "Most unquestionably." "And you would make an appeal to the masses?" "I certainly would." "The aristocracy would then be reduced to a cipher?" "It is quite possible." "But that is a revolution?" "Why not? Is it my fault that the aristocracy has just proved itself not up to its work?" "Then it will be all up with Old England?" "She has been Old England long enough; New England will replace her. The old one could not rise to the height of the situation." "According to your idea, it is just in time?" "It is generally

believed, your Grace, that you just did."

"You mean to say that I could not have saved the aristocracy, and maintained the old traditional state of things?"

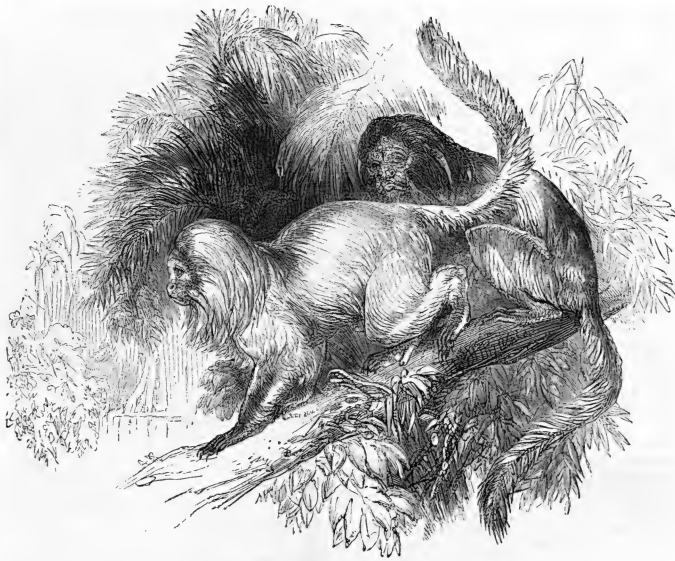
"Your popularity would have been sacrificed had you attempted it." "Then I see that I must resign myself to see the approaching advent of the democracy to power, cross my arms upon my pedestal, and never more mix in public affairs." "It's about the best thing you can do, your Grace. New men for new times. If you will only go back to your pedestal, I will engage that you shall see the men and the events passing before you very shortly."

The statue raised itself up hastily, made a demi-tour to the left, and disappeared without awakening the printer's devil, who was fast asleep in the lobby. In accordance with the request of the editor of *The Times*, the police authorities have placed a constable at the foot of the Duke's statue to prevent any more of its unhappy moonlight rambles.

CHAPTER OF THE ORDER OF THE GARTER.

Our engraving (page 24) represents the ceremonial observed in the Chapter of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, held at Windsor Castle, when the Earls of Carlisle, Ellesmere, and Aberdeen were made Knights of the Order. The Knights' Companions being assembled in the Reception Room, her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert are then conducted to the Chapter Room of the Order, that formerly used as the Throne Room, by the Lord Steward and Vice-Chamberlain, her Majesty wearing the mantle, kirtle, and collar of the Order. The Knights' Companions being ushered into the presence of the Sovereign, and the oath administered, the will and pleasure of her Majesty is signified by the Chancellor, and as none but a Knight can be elected the candidate is introduced to the Sovereign by Garter King of Arms and Black Red, and the Sword of State being handed to the Queen by the

Vice-Chamberlain, the honour of Knighthood is conferred by her Majesty. The Knights' Companions then proceed to the election. The suffrages are collected by the Chancellor, and by him presented to the Sovereign, who commands the Chancellor to declare that the candidate is duly elected a Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter. Being then conducted by the two junior Knights present, the newly-made Knight kneels, and the Queen buckles on the garter, the Chancellor pronouncing the usual admonition. Her Majesty then lays the Ribbon and George over the Knight's left shoulder, and the Knight, having kissed her Majesty's hand, and received the congratulations of the Knights' Companions, then retires. The ceremonial is repeated at the investiture of each Knight, who, in turn, receives the congratulations of the Knights' Companions, who, the Chapter being ended, withdraw from the presence of the Queen, and the installation is ended.



THE SILKY TAMARIN.

THE SILKY TAMARIN.

The latest novelty at the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, is the "Silky Tamarin," (the *maritima* of Cuvier) belonging to the Simia tribe. This little animal is of a clear golden yellow, palest on the back and thighs. The hair is very long and silky, and so long upon the head and neck as to form a sort of ruffled mane, which has gained it the name of the Lion-monkey. Sir W. Jardine says that little is known of the habits of this species. Cuvier thinks they greatly resemble squirrels, and remain constantly on trees. They appear more hardy than the rest of the family. The pair at the Gardens have been there upwards of a month since their arrival from Brazil, and appear to be very healthy.



MEXICAN ANTIQUITIES, FROM THE EXHIBITION IN PAUL MALL.

CRYPT BELOW THE CHAPTER-HOUSE, WESTMINSTER-ABBEY.

There is an example of Norman work which for many years has been not only closed to the public at large, but also to antiquaries and artists. We allude to that part of Westminster Abbey called the Chapel of the Confessor by some of the historians of the Abbey, but which is part of the original Norman church, the circular groined roof of which is supported by massive columns, with capitals ornamented in various ways. The whole place is most picturesque. We have long wished to obtain access to this chapel. We believe, however, that the "Fix," or box containing samples

&c., which are used at stated times to test the purity of the current coinage, is here hidden away, and preserved in safety. No one will deny that it is necessary to keep these matters in all their integrity, but it always has been urged as an excuse for refusing permission for any one to see this fine chapel, "that the 'Fix' was kept there." A short time ago the writer made a fresh attempt to obtain access to this carefully guarded and mysterious place, and inadvertently, in asking permission, spoke of the chapel as a crypt of Westminster Abbey; after some little trouble, a notice was received that the matter was possible, but that there was a difficulty, in consequence of the Government not wishing the use of lights in the crypt, as it was so closely adjoining to the records with which the Chapter-house of the Abbey is filled. However, under the guidance of a gentleman connected with the Abbey, the writer progressed, full of curiosity, to inspect the long-hidden antiquity, our guide, stopping at a low-arched door, close to the entrance of the Abbey, at Post-corner; and, after trying some large and venerable-looking keys, succeeded in obtaining access to a dark, narrow passage. Into this we dived down sundry steps, groping along, and in parts knocking our heads against the top of the arches. The darkness soon became blacker than a "wolf's mouth," or the inmost depths of any crypt, or the centre of the Pyramids. Here another door intercepted further progress. Long did we grope in this substantial gloom before a key could be fitted: this being at length done, the door opened with a rusty, heavy, and grating sound; and, after moving slowly down more steps and along twisted passages, a faint glimmering met the eye, and soon after we found ourselves not in the chapel desired, but in the ancient crypt. It was thereupon determined to allow us the privilege of a lantern; on returning with which we had better convenience for examining the interior. The crypt is octagonal, a massive pillar in the centre throwing groins of great strength in each compartment, the walls forming the support to the Chapter-house, which is immediately above. The centre column is very curious, being composed of four stones, two of which are solid, and two carefully hollowed, like a piece of plane-tree, with the circular pitch removed. The crypt contains an altar, a piscina, and annular. The outer walls are of great thickness and solid masonry. There were no indications, as is the case in many crypts, of iron rings for the suspension of lamps. It is a curious fragment of old London.—*Builder*.

POISONED ARROWS.

At the meeting of the Medical Society of London, held on Monday evening, an interesting paper was read by Dr. Cogswell, on the "wourali poison," with which it is the custom of the Indians of Central America to impregnate their arrows. The lecturer endeavored to show the effects of the poison differed so greatly from those of strychnia, as to be almost an antidote to the effects of the latter. The conclusion, after a lengthened discussion, seemed to be that the wourali poison was of a composite character, its mode of preparation being carefully kept secret by the Indians; and that, in reality, it is a curious poison preserved in a peculiar way, so as to retain its efficiency for a long period.

It was first brought into this country by the traveller Waterson. Dr. Cogswell exhibited a collection of arrows impregnated with the poison. (See Illustration.)

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

Shooting Wild Fowl in the Crimea (p. 20) and *Russian Soldiers using the Lasso* (p. 20) are incidents of the war sufficiently well known, and needing no new description here. *The Land Transport Corps*, whose uniforms we give (p. 21), is a new corps only now forming to supply that most neglected branch of the service. We shall have to speak more fully of it next week. *The Quiet Day in the Diamond Battery*, with a Lancaster 68-pounder (p. 24), and the *Tombs of Inkerman*, where our brave lie buried, are from Mr. Simpson's excellent sketches, kindly lent to us by Messrs. Colnaghi, from their "authentic series," as Y. T. UNPUBLISHED, AND COPYRIGHT. Beside the Lancaster gun are Captain Ford and Commander Burnett—the former standing up, the latter holding a glass. *A Tatar Family of the Crimea* is by Ruffet, the French artist, so well known for his most forceful and characteristic drawing. *The Mexican Antiquities* are from the Mexican Gallery at Paul Mall East, a notice of which appeared in our columns last week. Our other illustrations have separate mention.

THE BRITISH INSTITUTION. (SECOND NOTICE.)

The first survey of an exhibition leads us from picture to picture, and there is a certain levelling tendency in the process which makes us perhaps pay more attention to the whole than to the more conspicuous works. A second visit ought to fetch out the wrinkles of the community; but we cannot say that the second visit to the collection of the British Institution this year

Chalet and Stalactite Caverns migrate? Will that unfortunate temple of ante and post-diluvian art, the Crystal Palace, receive them?

Lord Cardigan and his chequered charger, which escaped unhurt from the famous cavalry charge, have both been fitted at Northampton. The horse was a favourite hunter, and cost 500 guineas; to his owner now he is priceless, and Sir Edwin Landseer will make a much finer picture of the two, than Haydon did of the Old Duke and Mungo. The species of the *beau sabreur* on the 8th at Northampton, more manly, touching, and modest than even that at the Mansion House.

The United Service Club, through the mouths of its oldest and most irritable members, applauds the appointment of Colonel Chesney to the command of the Foreign Legion; a patient, resolute, long-headed soldier who has been in the service over Asia in Europe and in the East; he has improved various minor branches of the artillery service to which he belongs.

Sir John Forbes, M.D., superintends a medical staff, gathered from the first hospital practitioners of the metropolis, who will be divided between the establishments at Balaklava and Scutari. Why, in the name of all that's just, does he export Dr. Andrew Smith, and enforce his brusque self-sufficient activity to a task heavier than correspondence and commands issued from an arm chair? He should be made to do the work which, as yet, he has only talked about. Let Sir Charles Trevelyan also be despatched to the Crimea; and with him, let the *beau sabreur* of the camp; let him practise his admirable reforms in the commissariat (his peculiar province), and not sow envy and heart-burning among his fellow civil servants at home: he is the very sort of misrule and routine, and should be a drudge rather than a director.

There is no such fidelity as that of the heart and the will; martinetism may learn something from the fact of the crew of the *Odin*, 16, volunteering in a body to follow their commander, Captain Scott, on his being transferred to the *Russell*, block ship, 60. The men were but too glad to leave, but they all threw up their caps for further service. Worthy to record, besides, is the testimonial, voted by the sick men brought home by the *Neptune*, to Captain F. Hutton, for his kindness and active benevolence during the voyage. The poor fellows, on being disembarked at Portsmouth, were lodged for the night in the Royal Clarence Barracks, and occupied the beds given up to them without hesitation by the Royal Welsh Militia. The worst feelings are not solely rooted by *horrida bella*.

Advices from Russia speak of apprehended scarcity; the black rye bread which you break with a chopper or an axe is becoming dear, and on the frontiers of Poland famine strikes down its victims. The blockade of the Black Sea ports threatens to increase these trials, yet the recruit service is extended to all ranks of life.

From that land of romance Australia, daily wages are thus reported:—for carpenters, £1; hewers of wood, 12s.; landrises, 8s. (with food included); common labourers, 10s.; police, 12s.; and cab drivers may earn from 25s. to 40s. for their 12 hours' employment: 'tis the rough hand that soonest obtains employment. Clerks, countermen, the gent. generally, and professionals are hardly pinched to gain a meal. The gold fields discovery has let loose so much corruption that commissions of inquiry are being appointed for all subjects—police, finance, gold fields, squatting, land, and the general business of Government.

The public supports honest service of every degree. When the *Times* announced that its Commissioner of the Sick and Wounded Fund would continue his labours if further pecuniary assistance were provided, in less than 24 hours more than £5000 was forwarded to the bankers, Messrs. Coutts, or their correspondents; and yet the blind Lords of the Treasury hesitate to install such an officer as this one, who has won his merit from all sides, into their employ, because he has not eaten red tape and drunk the ink of a bureau!

The admission to the list of assistant-surgeons in the pay of the East India Company of a native of high Brahmin caste, Dr. Chuckerbutty (a mellifluous name, certainly!) has caused a sensation: 'tis the most thorough triumph of civilization yet obtained. This gentleman's example will worth all the tons of tracts that the Christian Knowledge Society ever exported, and will more readily break down the prejudices between the natives and ourselves than any event in our administration.

Among the light topics come rumours of the engagement of Madame Otto Goldschmidt at Exeter Hall; but she has been frightening *entrepreneurs* by requiring that her husband be her invariable adjunct: it is the suave Mitchell who will probably pave the way on this occasion.—St. James's theatre re-opens on Saturday night as a theatrical republic; the company will share and divide expenses and profits.—Madlle. Claus, who is to visit us in the spring, has thrown her compatriots, at Prague, into extreme ecstasies; she was voted into the conservatoire as its chief ornament, and has won an ovation. An English tenor, Swift, accompanies Abouli in her Portuguese engagement; both have been well received at Lisbon.—The "Étoile du Nord," at Drury-lane, is expected as a curiosity. Who are the singers?—The Lord Mayor's appearance at the concert of the New Philharmonic was successful. Dr. Wyld might well be proud of his celestial attraction. Why did they not prevail on his lordship to sing? But I should speak respectfully of the Mansion House, for I hear that Messrs. Batle, of the London Tavern, are to supply the spring dinners, and there is one at which I would be present, and that is the festivity to be offered to the Garrick Club on the third of next month.

There will be a neat sparring-match at the French Academy on the 22nd, when M. Beryer will be admitted. M. Salvandy will reply to M. Beryer. The nominations for those who will supply the place of MM. de Sainte Aulaire and Ancelot are fixed for the 1st of next month.

THE WEATHER AND THE PARKS.

Accounts received from all parts of the country and from the continent bear testimony to the severity of the weather within the last ten days. Dublin has been blocked up by the snow, causing in the early part of the week, a vast array of letters and newspapers. The railway trains were impeded, and, on some of the lines, there was absolute suspension of traffic. In the suburbs, the drifted snow rendered the highways almost impassable.

In Paris, Havre, and other parts of France, the cold has been intensely severe, with the accompaniment of heavy snow storms at various places. At Copenhagen the cold is more intense than for some previous years, and the communications with the continent are impeded by the accumulation of ice in the Great Belt.

Near Corfe Castle, in the Isle of Purbeck, the snow was reported to be ten feet deep. At Southampton the docks were frozen over—an unprecedented occurrence; and at Brighton and Portsmouth the severity of the season has been equally felt.

Last Saturday night was the coldest experienced for a considerable time past, the temperature falling to sixteen degrees below freezing point.

The various Parks have presented the appearance of fairies. In St. James's Park a novel performance termed the "Express Train" came off. On Tuesday afternoon, 900 or 400 men,

who extended back to front nearly 100 yards, having seized each other's coats, started at a given signal, some whistling the railway overture, and others making a noise resembling the blowing off of the steam of a locomotive. This large body of men, who were at certain distances joined by some of the Foot Guards, glided over the ice at the rate of three-quarters of a mile per minute. Thanks to the exertions of Deputy-Superintendent Paroles and the ice-men under him, the performance went off without any of those engaged in the affair meeting with any serious accident; but owing to the continued crowding of the spectators, about thirty persons were either knocked down or fell upon the ice, by which they sustained serious cuts on the head and other injuries. Several others, by falling upon the ice, had arms and legs broken.

The Serpentine, in Hyde Park, had upon the ice many sliders and skaters. To prevent persons passing from the park to Kensington Gardens, iron chains have been affixed to the middle of the arches and carried right across. In each link of the chains are heavy spikes as sharp at the point as a bayonet. Owing to the intensity of the frost the spikes have become frozen in the ice, and in some parts only the points of the spikes can be seen, and when any one is passing over the ice with great rapidity it is almost impossible to see the spikes until he comes in contact with them. This was the case with Mr. Leslie, member for Monaghan. The peak of his skates caught on the projection, and he fell upon the spikes with such force that one of them entered the fleshy part of his thigh, causing the blood to flow most copiously. A woman, with a child in her arms, narrowly escaped a similar fate.

The Long Water, in Kensington Gardens, had about 3000 sliders and skaters, including many members of the club.

The scene that took place on Wednesday, on the ice in St. James's Park was such as to strike terror amongst all who were promenading along the banks, for if the ice had broken in any part, a vast number must have sunk in deep water. Not fewer than 20,000 went upon the ice in this park; and so great was the pressure from so vast a number, that between 25 and 30 persons were forced down, and got severe head cuts, which were dressed by Deputy-Superintendent Paroles in the marquee.

The ice in the Regent's Park was almost covered with sliders and skaters, but no accidents of any serious nature took place. The number of persons that amused themselves upon this ice during the day is estimated at between 10,000 and 15,000.

Great inconvenience has been occasioned in almost all the canals leading into London, for so thick is the ice upon them that it is impossible to navigate any description of craft laden with merchandise. The Thames on Thursday, at Hampton, could be passed only by fast passengers, and the ice was so thick. In many other places higher up, the river has been frozen completely over, putting a stop to all kinds of river traffic in those parts. (See Illustration.)

At Blackfriars and Westminster Bridges, on Wednesday, the ice that had formed the most dangerous increased considerably in extent of surface, and also in the thickness, stopping up some of the arches, and preventing the general navigation. The various up-bridge steam-boats are all lying at anchor, for, owing to the large bodies of floating and stationary ice, it is impossible in some parts for even heavy-laden coal barges to follow their way through the congested mass.

LITERATURE.

PAINTING AND CELEBRATED PAINTERS, ANCIENT AND MODERN; including Historical and Critical Notices of the Schools of Italy, Spain, France, Germany, and the Netherlands. Edited by LADY JERVIS WHITE JERVIS. 2 Vols. Hurst and Blackett.

Dr. Waagen's celebrated work entitled "Treasures of Art in Great Britain" is a work of the critic's hands, before a new work on the same subject by Lady Jervis is announced. Our authoress was of opinion that a work on painting was still needed, different from any which existed in the English language, and she was induced to write a popular history for the amateur's use.

A century ago collecting pictures and specimens of sculpture became the rage; sales were frequent and fashionably attended; the veriest rubbish brought high prices, and tourists came home from the continent laden with blackened canvases which they had purchased from the *seigneurs* of the pencil, and statues without heads which had "mouldered into worth." Continental brokers took special advantage of the ignorance of our ancestors, and poured boundless rubbish into England. This unenviable state of things suddenly and happily terminated. Barry went to Italy, Reynolds to Flanders, and Cumberland to Spain, and brought home notions of artistic excellence very different from those of a fox-hunting gentry. With these additions to our knowledge, a purer taste sprang up; many private galleries were founded, and public collections increased in importance; so that now, England may fairly exhibit her art-treasures in rivalry with any state in Europe.

Lady Jervis intends her work as a guide to the picture galleries of England; but in order that the works there collected may be appreciated, she very properly begins with sketches of the rise and growth of the continental schools. The chief merit of her design consists in the direct reference made to the many famous examples abounding in private collections, a list of which is appended to each biographical notice, and there is also a comprehensive catalogue at the close of the second volume. We thus get in a compact form the full extent of our art possessions. We are told that no pains have been spared to render these references trustworthy, but the design is better than the execution. The body of the book, we are informed, is translated from the French of M. Valentin, subjected to considerable corrections and emendations. Lady Jervis, however, has not had sufficient grasp of her subject to discriminate between what is pertinent and what is simple common-place; whilst she repeats established errors with modest fidelity. There are many errors of date and facts, and ludicrous misnomers. Titian's "St. Peter Martyr," for instance, is called the "Martyrdom of St. Peter." And the position of artists in art is so loosely and inadequately marked as to mislead the amateur. For example, Giorgione is spoken of as the first great colourist of the Venetian school; the writer having unconsciously slipped over Gran Bellini without marking his place. Da Vinci is spoken of as having "assisted his study of the Greek ideal" with the observation of nature, whereas his business in the progress of art was to restore it faithfully to a foundation upon the study of Nature; and there is no better model for the imitation of the young artist in pursuing his studies out-

side the studio than Da Vinci's admirable volume of observations on the structure, action, and relative positions of the figure.

Some of these errors would lead to immense divergence from the truth in an important part of study; the aesthetics of art for instance. Artists, we are told, "indulged in wild and half savage habits," and in "the most vicious excesses," until "the divine painter," Raphael, set his pupils the example of his personal virtues. Now, we presume that Lady Jervis means these words in the ordinary sense; but if so, they would lead the reader into strange confusion, as a very few facts would show. Cimabue, who is commonly considered the first to rescue art from its bondage in the mechanical labours of the degenerate Greeks, seems to have been a gentleman of the highest now be called "distinguished," but perfectly decorous life; and the Pre-Raphaelite school of our own day are correct in their general representation that the earlier artists were, upon the whole, men of what is called pure life. Raphael himself was regarded by his contemporaries as a model of a gentleman; graceful, generous, and as beautiful in conduct as he was in appearance; but the portraits of the Fornarina commemorate the fact that, although unmarried, he was on the tenderest relations with the baker's daughter. Michael Angelo, contemporary with Raphael, who was, probably, much more "moral" in his ways, was a "savage" in temper and in habits. He was wayward in the extreme; and his strange neglectful manner of living is illustrated by the single fact, that the dogskin leggings which he wore were so seldom removed, that once taken off, he was on the point of having the skin come off with them. His later namesake Michael Angelo da Caravaggio, was one of the "fastest" men that ever lived or got into scrapes; and many emulated, though we are not aware that any excelled him.

Painting is an inexhaustible theme—admitting of various treatment, and Lady Jervis's most immediate rivals are Dr. Waagen, and Mrs. Jameson, not overlooking Hazlitt's deplorable little work on the "Picture Galleries in England." Her ladyship aims at being more comprehensive than either of these authorities; certainly her work does not possess their literary charms. "Painting and Celebrated Painters" might be a useful book; but any subsequent edition ought to be closely revised, and severely castigated for the correction of errors.

POSTSCRIPT.

The mail steamer, from Constantinople, arrived at Trieste on Thursday, having on Board Riza Pasha, the representative of the Porte at the Vienna Conference. It brings intelligence that everything was prepared in the Crimea for the approaching assault. The British army and the Imperial Guard are to form the reserve corps, and will undertake the defence of Balaklava.

Russian influence is still in the ascendant at Teheran. The English Ambassador, and M. Bouré, were about to present an ultimatum to the Shah, demanding an auxiliary corps of 30,000 men. An answer was expected on the 6th at Constantinople, from Greece, to the propositions made by Reschid Pasha.

By the fire which broke out in the arsenal near the Golden Horn, a severe loss of stores was sustained by the French. General Palissier had arrived at Pera, and is about to start for the Crimea. Up to the 6th of Feb. nothing of importance had occurred at the camp.

A telegraphic despatch from Vienna, dated Thursday, February 16th, states that, "Not simple conferences, but a regular congress, will be held here. France sends a special minister."

NAPLES, Feb. 5.—On the 4th, the King presided at a Cabinet Council, at which the question of Naples joining the treaty between the Western Powers and Turkey was discussed. The Russian minister, Count Orloff, has left, with his Chancery, for Caserta.

Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the royal family, with the principal officers of the household, arrived in town on Thursday at Buckingham Palace, from Windsor Castle, for the season.

THE BALTIC FLEET.—The following chief appointments to the Baltic Fleet are announced:—Rear-Admiral the Hon. Richard Saunders Dundas, C.B., Second Naval Lord of the Admiralty, to be Commander-in-Chief. Rear-Admiral Michael Seymour (Captain of the Fleet last year) to be second in command to Rear-Admiral Dundas. Rear-Admiral Baynes, C.B., just promoted to his flag rank, to be third in command. Captain the Hon. F. T. Pelham, it is said, will be Captain of the Fleet. Admiral Berkeley, C.B., at the earnest desire of the Cabinet, continues as Chief Naval Lord at the Admiralty. The new Commander-in-Chief is in the 54th year of his age. As captain of the *Powerful*, 84, he commanded a squadron in the Mediterranean, under Sir William Parker; previously to which he commanded the *Melville*, 72, in China.

The *Times* says that the excuse for the appointment of Mr. Frederick Peel to the War Department is, that according to the statute of Anne, only two under-secretaries can sit in the House of Commons; and that, therefore, the choice of the Cabinet lay between Mr. Frederick Peel and Mr. Fitzroy.

Lord Goderich has declined to accept the secretaryship of the India Board, vacated by the resignation of Mr. Lowe.

AUGMENTATION OF THE ARMY.—The army for the ensuing year exclusive of artillery, engineers, and the troops in India, will consist of 6947 officers, 13,613 non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, and drummers, and 173,005 rank and file, making 193,695 individuals of all ranks. Of these, 178,645 will be British troops; and, as the number this year amounts to 142,776, the army will be increased by 35,869 men.

Mr. W. Forbes, M.P. for Strlingshire, which he had represented for many years, died on the 10th inst. Major-General James Simpson, Deputy Adjutant-General, is selected to proceed to the Crimea to take the command of one of the divisions of the British army. He is a Waterloo officer, and until recently was governor of Portsmouth. He leaves England the week after next.

Two Loves: Two Lives

CHAPTER I.

HAD been so long accustomed to meet her every day as I went to the city, that the mornings on which I first missed her seemed to me the blackest and most cheerless of all those dark wintry days felt as if there had been no sunrise that day; or as if a death had happened among my friends. I was surprised at myself; the painful influence of this small disappointment over the whole of my feelings made me wonder; if I had been wise it would have warned me. But I did not care to trace my sensations to their source; so I went on blindly as before—suffering another life to gradually usurp my own, and another soul to mysteriously possess my body.

Yet how little I ever happened that the world would think sufficient warranty for any intensity of feeling; or, indeed, for any feeling at all! A sweet face daily met—a gentle smile, almost imperceptible, spreading like light through the mild hazel eyes—a faint inclination of the head—the scent of dried violets lingering still in the air as she passed on—this was all I had ever had; the sunny soil on which I had sown the whole harvest of my life's happiness. Days and days passed on, and still I never met her. I looked anxiously down the long streets thronged with their hurrying crowds, and scanned the faces of all I met; but though among them were young and beautiful women—even more beautiful than the one I looked for—that mild face, shrouded in its white lace, never passed me again; and the world was growing dreary as a tomb for want of it. My kind landlady wondered what was the matter with me. I heard her talking to Jane, saying that she was sure that quaver Mr. Oliver was unhappy, or unwell;—and wondering whether he had any friends or not; perplexed as to what she should do with me if I were seriously ill. And, indeed, I felt sad enough to be ill; and can well believe that my lantern jaws and cavernous eyes—more hollow now than ever—made me look on the verge of a serious sickness.

I had passed through the dark winter that—every day seeing the birth of a new hope, and every day sorrowing over its grave—when one morning, in the early spring, I met her at the old spot again. As she came up the street it was as if I had seen a goddess walking towards me. I shall never forget the sensation I experienced as that tall graceful figure came swiftly on, the foot falling so firmly and so purpose-like. I felt once more that there was life on earth and light in heaven for me as for the rest; that all was not blackness, and a void. I could have worshipped her as she came; and, if we had been alone on the moors or the fells, I think I should have knelt, or committed some other extravagance of adoration. But, in London, between those two rows of myriad-eyed stones, what could I do but smile, bow—and so pass away? Perhaps to be scorned for months, as before—perhaps never to meet again. I could not let her slip from me thus. The treasure found, after such painful waiting, was too precious to lose so carelessly; it must be grasped while yet there was time, and before the black wings of an adverse chance had swept it from my path again.

As she came on, with the old gentle smile stealing out of her eyes, and the old frank look into my face—that look which had always been as eloquent as a spoken greeting, and which had left on me the impression of having been such—a sudden impulse seized me: a strange one for a man so shy and awkward as I.

"I am glad to see you again," I said; holding out my hand. She looked surprised and confused. She gazed full into my eyes earnestly for a moment, as if reading my very heart. I saw the whole thought as it developed, passing from suspicion of probable evil to a recognition of my meaning. She placed her hand frankly in mine, and said, with a sweet smile, "Yes, it is very long since I have been out in the morning. My mother is ill, and I have been unable to leave her, I have been afraid of her dying."

It was so strange to hold her hand in mine, and to hear her voice. She had been so long a mere vision, a simple thought embodied in a human form; I had so long associated mystery and vagueness with her, that when I felt her hand palpably in my grasp, and spoke with her, as I would have spoken with any other woman, it was with a strange sensation I could not define—as if I had lost what I had loved, and found what I had longed for.

"I have been afraid of your own illness," I said. "It was very painful to miss you after meeting you for so many months. It made me inexplicably sad—as if I had lost a friend."

She smiled—such a frank open-hearted smile—and said, "You are very kind," audibly and intelligently; not muttered between her teeth as people generally say that phrase, but as if she meant her words to be taken in their full force. And then she bowed and was passing on. But I stopped her; for I could not let her pass thus!

"Can I do anything for you?" I said; and I knew that I looked wishful and anxious. "Can I help you in any way? Indeed, you may rely on me; I will work for you in any manner. I shall be glad to do anything for you that I can." "Thank you; perhaps you can help me some time. I will ask you when you can," and she held out her hand to me as if I had been an old friend.

All this had passed so quickly, we had met each other so frankly on the broad ground of human emotion and human necessity, without reference to the conventional restraints of society, that there was neither embarrassment nor impropriety in our familiarity. We understood each other better in this brief interview, nameless as we were, than if we had been formally introduced by a master of ceremonies, and the birth and condition of each made known to the other. We asked what we were in the world of society; we only felt what we were in the world of man and nature.

"But if I do not see you again?" I said, anxiously. "If you pass away from my sight now, as before, what shall I do then? How can I find you? Where can I see you?"

For an instant she did now look suspicious. But I suppose my face was honest and plain enough to re-assure her; for the cloud cleared off from her forehead and left her eyes mild and steady as before. She gave me her address, with almost a manly frankness and fearlessness; I think that it would have been impossible for even the most egregious coxcomb to have misunderstood her then. Certainly not I, to whom nature had denied the power of being loved—deformed, awkward, hump-backed, lawyer's clerk that I was! And then we parted; oh, it seems to me, to this day, that I walked through a paradise of flowers and green trees on my way to my dusty city office; and as if the sun was shining like gold, and the birds came singing like distant angels in the air. But I believe that, in reality, it rained; at least, they told me so, for I did not know it myself; and I suppose that all the sounds I heard were the cries of the omnibus conductors, and the clatter of hoofs and wheels on the granite pavement, and the hum and tumult of coarse voices. Yet all this was lost to me, for I was in heaven that day—if ever the human soul may be translated there while yet in the body, as some say may be, and as some affirm to have been—as I felt then when I had first spoken with Mary Maskell, and had received the assurance of meeting her again.

The next day I did not meet her, nor the next, nor yet the next again. I had that precious talisman with me which could bring us together at my will, yet I forbore to use it, I did not like to seem too eager. If I were, she might regret that she had given me a privilege she feared I should abuse. But it required no little self-command to abstain. The fourth day decided me. After office-hours, when the golden sunset made even the misty streets of London beautiful and glorified, I turned into the street where she lived, and, in a few moments, I found myself at her door.

A neatly dressed servant girl opened it to me. I asked if Miss Maskell was at home, and she said, "Yes, sir," smilingly, as if the name was a pleasant one to her. These little things are great criteria of secret dispositions—at least, to an observer. I was shown into a small room very plainly furnished, but still with evidence of woman's taste and love scattered here and there. It was a poor room. From the threadbare carpet, scrupulously clean, to the small fire in the grate, carefully heaped up so as to burn the longest time possible, all bore the unmistakable marks of poverty; but the poverty of a gentleman and an artist. One scarcely knows how to define an impression of this kind. It may come from the way in which the books are arranged on the table—from the few flowers on the chimney-piece, their choice and their order—from the small bunch of violets carefully separated and supported by a card—or from the artistic juxtaposition of colours—how and from what small indications soever it may arise, there it is, an emanation, a conviction rarely wrong.

She came in after a few moments, looking very pale and sad, but so beautiful I thought that nothing could have been more lovely than that she should be in her close bonnet—it was always dove-coloured—with the cloud of fine lace set round her face. But in her morning dress of dark brown, relieved by the dead white of her linen collar and cuffs, and repeated in a lighter shade in the heavy flow of her way hair, she was exquisitely lovely. I shall never forget the effect of that first meeting her without the screen of her walking dress. She was like another person, and yet the same; or, rather, she was the gradual revelation of a secret long concealed.

"You see I have availed myself of your permission," I said awkwardly, shambling round the table to meet her. I remember I went the wrong way and brought her back half a circle. This discomposed me a great deal, for I was, and am still, soon embarrassed by my own awkwardness.

"I see with great pleasure. You are very welcome, and she answered kindly. "My poor mother has been very ill again, and I have been afraid to leave her. I thought you would call when you missed me again."

"Did you?" I cried. It was so pleasant to hear her say that she had expected me. I felt as if tears—they were tears of boundless gratitude and joy—gathered into my eyes.

"Yes, for I saw that you were in earnest; and when we are unhappy we prize kindness and rely on promises."

The sadness of that tone! It was the sadness of a strong nature writhing under suffering, but striving still, not yielding; at the worst, only stopping to take breath and to measure the magnitude of the evil to be overcome.

"I am grateful that you remembered me at all, or thought of me again," I said, the colour mounting to my face. "Are you going to redeem your promise, and let me be of use to you?"

"Your sympathy is all that you can give me," she said very softly. "I am very grateful for the help of your encouragement when I am faint-hearted, and shrink from continuing in the service of misery for duty's sake."

"What is the meaning of this speech, Miss Maskell? Will you not confide in me? How can I persuade you that you may—that you have to deal with an honest man, if an awkward and unworthy one; with a man who never broke his word nor betrayed a trust? How can I convince you that you may rely on me without fear?"

"It is not a question of reliance," she said with a painful smile; "I have no mystery, no secret. It is only that I am placed between two conflicting duties—two opposing affections—and that I try to do honourably and truthfully, and what I believe to be right to both. But I am punished for this; I mean by circumstances: and an unjust punishment for conscientious endeavours to sometimes really disturbs one's moral nature and unsettles one's principles for a time. The strongest of us need to be upheld in a painful path, and I have no one to uphold me in mine, which is very painful, very thorny. This is all—a world of feelings more than of facts. Yet how strange in me to speak to you so freely! But, you do look honest, and I am sure I may rely on you always to advocate the noblest, if the most painful thing."

At that moment a sharp-toned bell was rung violently, and a shrill petulant voice called out "Mary! Mary! come here! How long you are!"

"That is my poor mother," said Miss Maskell; "she can not bear me out of her sight. It is very seldom that I leave her even so long as this. I must go to her now, else she will

fret for me, and that will make her worse. Perhaps I shall see you again, another day?"

"Certainly, certainly," I answered; "as often as I may come. You have made a friend who will never desert you, and who will, as you say, always aid you in continuing in the noblest, if even the most grievous, way. And also, if your mother will allow me to see her, I may relieve you sometimes by reading to her, or amusing her while you get a little fresh air and exercise."

"Thank you; how kind! When she is rather better you shall know her. You might be indeed of infinite help to me if she will but like you, and allow you to amuse her."

"Have you no one to take your place?"

"No," she said. "My mother does not like the servant, and our only visitor does not get on very well with my mother. He is unused to sickness, and not always patient enough."

The bell rang again more violently than before; and shaking hands with me in a friendly manner, Miss Maskell left me while she ran into the room adjoining the one we were in, saying "I am here, mamma. I am ready now!"

After this I called frequently; and at last was presented to Mrs. Maskell, in all the state and tyranny of a confirmed invalid. And indeed her tyranny was beyond bounds. It was frightful to contemplate. She never suffered her daughter to leave the room for more than five minutes at a time; she made her sleep with her, in the same bed where she had lain all day; it was the rarest thing for her to allow the windows to be opened; she used to have a day of hysterical sobbings or frantic scoldings when Mary, by dint of persuasion or positive assertion, let in a few minutes' fresh air. She never allowed her daughter to read or draw, or occupy herself in her presence in any manner not connected with herself. She might sew, stitch marvellous seams, or wristbands and collars by the failing light till her strained eyes could no longer see the threads; and she might trim fine lace caps—caps for that wrinkled face which would have been gay for a young thing all life and beauty—and she might plan and cut out dresses which the decrepit old woman could never wear; all this might go on from early dawn till midnight, if for her exclusively, without an expression of love or sympathy or thanks. But one small attention withheld, one trifling care forgotten, and that small room of sickness and sorrow became a very pandemonium. This was Mary's life: a tissue of petty tyrannies, none of them killing in themselves, but heaped together intolerable; and a series of absorbing cares, any one of which might have been sufficient for the heart-break of a strong man. Added to all these, the total want of freedom. A wild existence among savages with hunger and fatigue and death—yet with liberty—would have been preferable to that life of petty despotism and miserable dullness which weighed on Mary now. Even I—one of the quietest and stillest of men, never troubled by those irrepressible floods of passionate emotion which so often place men in hostility with society and duty—even I felt that I could not have lived through Mary's present life with the same dignity and patience as she showed. What, then, must it have been to a youthful, eager, energetic spirit like hers?

They were poor, too. Mary had long been their chief support, by giving lessons in music and drawing; but since her mother's illness, she had been obliged to relinquish everything of the kind, for the sake of doing little offices which any servant might have done as well. And the inevitable debt stealing on them made her sadder, and darkened their future into a yet dimmer hopelessness than need have been. She had tried to be firm, and to take the conduct of their lives into her own hands. In every kindness to her mother she had opposed her unreasonableness; but when she remonstrated with her, and told her that she must go out to earn their very existence, the scene of passion and violence which met her, almost terrified even her, accustomed as she was to her mother's temper. The doctor, too, told her harshly that she was not to remove a subject, which, in his patient's weak and irritable state, might have a fatal result. So the strong was again obliged to crouch beneath the hard yoke of the weak; and the wise and far-seeing, to walk in the way of the blind and foolish. Mary gave up the contest; it was a hopeless one; and matters were left to take their own course unresisted. She contented herself with being economical since she might not be industrious; and tried to hope what she could not believe.

(To be continued.)

THE LADIES OF LEEDS.

Ladies of Leeds! the arts of peace
With golden crown have crown'd your sires;
And Heaven, the blessing to increase,
Hath ranged you round domestic fires.

Mindful are ye from their how far
Your country's brave defenders bleed,
In strenuous strife, in righteous war,
And well ye know the help they need.

A traitor, hid behind the throne,
Has barr'd the honest house-dog in;
While the safe wolf stalks slyly on,
And hears and mocks his angry din.

For war and warlike song unfit,
Along the way of years I creep;
Glory and virtue charm me yet,
And make the darkness round less deep.

The vale of years is not a vale
Where flowers that teem with honey shine,
Where shepherds love to tell the tale,
And then the coronal to twine.

Here on my elbow as I rest,
And faintly blow the unequal reeds,
Harmonious voices sing, "Be blest
In love, just pride of parent Leeds!"

WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.



ST. VALENTINE.

OR,
THE DAY OF DOVES, LOVES, AND LETTERS.
BY LEIGH HUNT.

IN North America such astonishing clouds of pigeons often make their appearance in the horizon, and travel to the westward or southward, that a single continued flight of them has been reckoned to extend eighty miles. They obscure the light of the sun, and have been known to be three days and nights in passing.—See *Wood's Zoology*, *Bingley's Useful Knowledge*, *Wells's Travels in America*, *Peasant*, *Catesby*, and others.

‘cease, O New World, cease thy boasts
Of those endless marvellous hosts,
Dread as some new dire religions,
Though they’re only doves, yea, pigeons,
That for days and nights together,
Making strange, dark, living weather;
Rushing, crowding, pinion-thundering,
Set old Habit’s self a-wondering;
And make trav’lers, unprepar’d for ‘em,
Stand aghast, all bristle-hair’d for ‘em.

We, too, of the Old World, we,
O Canada and Tennessee,
O lords of penny and prairie,
We have our dove-infinity,
We our countless marvellous flights,
Thick by day and thick by nights;
Not of your old common pigeon,
Ranking much with duck and wigeon,
But of true, high, poets’ doves,

Proper darlings, perfect “loves,”
Fitting ladies’ hearts like gloves.

Once a year, and once alone—
Not as yours are, too well known—
On they come, whole hosts together,
Not as yours do, like bad weather;
Nor with mimic threats and thunders,
But with worlds of soft sweet wonders:
Yours, compared with these, are blunders.

For, upon a winter’s noon,
First, they strike a warmth like June;
Reddening certain white shop-windows,
As the rosiest morn’s look-in does;
All with crimson hearts and darts,
Bright and sweet as juice on tarts.
And then they turn all birds, beside,
Into bridegroom and to bride
(If the bard may speak of birds,

Without offence, in human words);
And then they come to maids and youths,
Telling the most undoubted truths,
In shapes of such sweet loads of letters,
As very nearly prove upsetters
Of the glad yet groaning postmen
(Those most hot and most engross’d men).
And all this is but to please
Lovers and their blest *lovecés*;
Or to “quiz” those natures small,
That cannot please or love at all.

Notice, in our Illustration,
Love in midst of the bird-nation;
And the owls, no longer stupid.
One blithe soul, in shape of Cupid,
Little, smiling, winking elf,
Is mimicking the post himself;
You see his talents, prompt and pat,
By the way he wears his hat.



THE ADVERTISING SUPPLEMENT

TO PEN AND PENCIL

AN ILLUSTRATED FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1855.

LONDON, Friday, 16th February.

OUR purpose in this column is to present a report of things passing in the world of trade. It appears to us that a want still remains to be supplied in this department. The larger commerce—stock-broking, banking, corn-trade, and cotton-trade, has its organized reports; but, in most instances, these reports are of so general a kind that, although they may assist the operations of the trader in his own business, they do so in an imperfect degree, and they convey, comparatively, little practical information for that public which deals with the trader. It may be said that retail trade is absolutely without any organ of the kind—hence the necessity for elaborate advertising, which has the disadvantage of laying before the reader a mass of undigested, unconnected print, in small type, that renders the perusal, even of fractions, comparatively difficult, and forbids the perusal of the whole. Some assistance to correct the tendency which accumulated advertising has to vary individual advertisements, has been sought in special notices and paragraphs drawing attention to advertisements. But in most journals, this kind of auxiliary to the advertisement is received with great jealousy, and it can only be turned, to its full account in journals where the notice is of comparatively slight advantage. Journalists have hitherto regarded this form of advertisement with a false preconception. Instead of perceiving in it the indication of a want that could, of course, be supplied in a perfectly legitimate manner, they have considered it to be inherently vicious, and have exerted themselves to exclude such paragraphs. The paragraphs are not excluded, but they remain in a position very equivocal, not perfectly creditable either to the advertiser or the journal. It appears to us that the want indicated by these attempts can be met in a perfectly legitimate manner, and if we should succeed in our aims, by the instrumentality of this column, in future numbers of our journal, we shall consider that we have rendered a service both to trade and to journalism.

We do not intend every week to present a perfect synopsis of the whole trade of the country. It would perhaps be difficult to do so at any time, but it would be physically and morally impossible to commence in that manner. We intend, hereafter, in this place, to notice such incidents of trade, and more particularly of retail trade, as may turn up to our hands, and thus to report the passing condition of commerce, and particularly of retail commerce, with the novelties that are offered in the market from time to time. We put forth this new department in the newspaper, therefore, in the most modest shape, and leave it to develop itself as our opportunities offer.

It may be said that we have commenced at a time that may be considered comparatively inopportune, since, however beneficial the war may be to the permanent interests of the country it has, unquestionably, for the time, its damping influence on many trades; and there are other causes also operating to the injury of trade, but which are set down in commercial lies to the grand delinquent. It will be our part in this column to endeavour, as far as we can, to correct such incomplete, and, therefore, misleading conceptions of the state of trade at large. At the present time, all branches of commerce, even the minor branches, are injuriously affected by great mistakes that have been committed in several important departments. These errors have been pointed out in several quarters. The most conspicuous is, the overtrading that has taken place in the markets for cotton goods, and, especially, in the Australian and American markets, while that of India has also suffered a timely check. The large improvements that are going on in India, will, at no distant date, give great relief to our manufacturing interests. The stocks in market gradually undergo consumption, and although the accumulation of stocks in Australia is more considerable in proportion to the population, they also will be gradually worked off. The speculations in the corn trade last year were overdone, and shook the credit and the means of many houses. In the great commercial supplies of America there has been a disposition to press the

operations of trade faster than the means of transit rendered possible. Merchants under calculating the punctuality of their returns were betrayed, rather through mistake in time more than in figures, into "outrunning the constable," and their correspondents in this country have suffered. These are only some of the causes which, even more powerfully than the war, have affected the pecuniary state of many of our most wealthy families, particularly in commercial circles; have extended an injurious influence to a large part of the middle classes, and have thus affected the consumption of the shops.

From whatever causes, there is no denying that at present the retail trade is too generally under a cloud. This, not only limits the circle of customers, but disheartens the energies of the trader, and tends to check improvement. The hard times have rendered festivities less numerous than they ordinarily have been at the season now closing; the consequence is that fashions have dropped. Another cause of gloom must be traced directly to the war. At no period within the memory of the present generation has there been so extensive a mourning, and it is always known that a general mourning—whether through the mortality of a season, or through the death of some royal person—is injurious to trade; for, although it gives an impulse to the business of mourning shops, the kind of costume worn at such a period is less susceptible of variety; and the garb of grief is a good cloak for economy.

There is, however, some compensation. Those trades which are directly in connection with the war and its necessities, with the equipment, provisioning, and transport of men and materials for either service, are exempt from the general depression. There is, of course, a considerable demand for potted meats, such as those furnished by Messrs. Gamble, and by Messrs. Ritchie and M'Call. This is a kind of commodity usually wanted in large quantities, not for immediate use, but for security against the worst of human calamities—hunger, at places where substitutes cannot be found. The goods are necessarily packed very close; and hence it is an essential element in the transaction that those who furnish the packed meats, should be persons whose character places the excellence of the article beyond any kind of question. Adulteration here, or inferiority of quality, is worse than the deterioration of the coin, or the forgery of a bank-note. It is natural, therefore, that there should be a great demand upon the firms of the character of those which we have just mentioned. Besides potted meats, portable soups, and compressed vegetables are wanted; and there is no doubt that the last class of food—the vegetable class, and probably, fruits—will be demanded in greater proportions as the advantage derived from that part of diet is developed in military as well as in naval life. Should the war last, we may expect a great extension of this trade.

Woolen goods of many kinds are also in demand for the purposes of the war. Gott and Son, Pawton and Co., Walker and Sons, Armitage, Akroyd—renowned for ponchos—are not under the law. The woolen cloths of Messrs. Horsfall, the Alpaca goods of Mr. Titus Salt, are just now as necessary as flannels from Leach, of Rochdale, or the Welsh flannels of Lloyd and Co., of Newton; and the blankets of Firth and Sons, of Heckmondwike, are in great demand.

The war, in fact, has had the effect of calling attention to many conveniences which the soldier and the traveller can now command. For example, the waterproof-cloths, coverings, bedding, and tents, of Messrs. Silver and Co. have been brought into requisition. So, again, Burton's immense and varied assortment of ironmongery has been made to contribute camp utensils. Edginton has long supplied the Admiralty and Ordnance authorities with tents. But, in fact, our trade, wholesale or retail, could have supplied every want in the East, if every supply had not been choked up in the official channels.

Even art has been made an auxiliary for military purposes. We have had many pictures of the war, its incidents and localities,—the inhabitants of the countries which it has visited, their customs, dress, &c. One firm, Messrs. Colnaghi of Pall Mall, have peculiarly devoted themselves to this new branch of trade. They have a special artist in the Crimea, Mr. Simpson; and their shop contains a large collection of works illustrating the war. Amongst the most interesting of these are the views which lie between the picture and the map, and which may be called picture maps, after the model of similar representations that were

in use a century or two back. They, of course, want the accuracy of the map and the graphic truth of the picture; but they give a much more distinct idea of a tract of country than can be gained from maps or views without their assistance. They lend life to the map, connection to the picture views, and character to the diversities of topography. Pictures, of course, there are in abundance, independently of these.

Fashion, of course, does not stand still simply because men are making war upon each other. It has its vicissitudes though even here there are conservative tendencies. The dress coat is still worn long, and the frock coat has become so. The waistcoats are low, still disclosing much of the shirt-front, which is gradually resolving itself into narrow pleats worked in a costly manner. Copper and Waters, of Regent-street, would, of course, not suffer their position as shirt-makers to be taken from them, but it is unquestionably the fact, that the French are gaining ground in the English costume market. The alliance on the field is facilitating the French invasion in this way. M. Blay Lafitte, of the Boulevards des Italiens, for example, boasts a large English connexion.

Mr. D. Bruciani, of No. 5, Little Russell-street, Covent Garden, has been appointed the London agent for the supply of casts in the department of science and art, and models in schools. The national public schools will be supplied with casts at a greatly reduced price, and even private schools can obtain a reduction through the instrumentality of the Department. Mr. Bruciani is engaged on a design for a fountain originating with himself. It is to be worked in artificial stone for Mr. Rappello, of Wandsworth Road, and will be a novelty worthy of adoption in place of the "famous fountains" in Trafalgar Square.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

On the 9th inst., at Crow Trees, Bradford, Yorkshire, the wife of William Marshall Selwyn, of a daughter.
On the 8th inst., at Knowle Cottage, Dawlish, Devon, the wife of Charles J. Plummer, Esq., barrister-at-law, of a son.
On the 5th inst., at 5, the Terrace, Kensington, the wife of Hall Plummer, Esq., prematurely, of a son, who survived his birth only a few hours.
On the 8th inst., at Bodmin, the Duchess of Beaufort, of a son.
On the 6th inst., at Clarendon Cottage, Stoke Newington Road, the wife of Dr. C. M. Miller, of a son.
On the 9th inst., at the Paragon, Upton St. Leonard's, near Gloucester, the wife of the Rev. J. Clements, of a son.
On the 10th inst., at Lee Park, Blackheath, the wife of H. T. Hulbert, Esq., of a son.
On the 10th inst., at 3, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, the wife of Thomas Tomlinson, Esq., barrister-at-law, of a son, stillborn.
On the 11th inst., at 4, Lidington, Place, Oakley Square, the wife of J. C. Shackleton, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 1st inst., at Florence, at the British Embassy, by the Rev. Henry O'Neill, E. H. Melhado, Esq., of Mortimer Street, Cavendish Square, to Jennima Hunter, second daughter of the late Captain R. J. Napier Kellett, Royal Highlanders.
On the 6th inst., at St. James's, Paddington, the Rev. Andrew Belcher, to the youngest surviving daughter of John Williams, Esq., of Westbourne Street, Hyde Park Gardens.
On the 7th inst., at St. Mary's Church, Dublin, James Price, Esq., eldest son of the late James Price, Esq., of Monks-town, county of Dublin, to Frances Alice, third daughter of the late John Peables, Esq., M.D.
On the 7th inst., at Horseleap Church, Massy Ryves Marsh, Esq., of Marshbrook, son of Major Marsh, Ballinamint, King's County, to Jane Elizabeth, third daughter of the late Rev. Cuthbert Featherstonhaugh.
On the 7th inst., at Warlington, by the Rev. John McCarrother, Captain Chambers, R.N., to Emma, third daughter of Admiral Sir John Cunningham, K.C.B., of Warlington House.

DEATHS.

On the 1st inst., Pryse Loveden, Esq., M.P. for the Cardigan boroughs, aged 39.
On the 2nd inst., the Rev. G. Fletcher, aged 108, who was born on Feb. 2, 1747, at Clarbrough, Nottinghamshire.
On the 3rd inst., at Penrice Castle, Glamorganshire, the Right Hon. the Lord Mary Lucy Cople aged 78.
On the 4th inst., at Chingford, Essex, George, Count de Brühl, aged 87.
On the 6th inst., at her residence, Portland Place, Brighton, Frances, relict of the late Richard Beecher, Esq., formerly of Caversham Rise, Oxon, and of Chancellor House, Tunbridge Wells.
On the 7th inst., at her son's residence, Princes Park, Liverpool, Betsey, relict of the late John Graham, Esq.
On the 7th inst., at Brixton Villa, L. Henry Smith, Esq., late of Greenwich, and Cotingham, Yorkshire, aged 78.
On the 7th inst., in Southwick Place, Hyde Park, George Francis Holt, Esq., formerly of Grantham, aged 82.
On the 7th inst., at Forham St. Martin's, in the county of Suffolk, Elizabeth Adams, the widow of the Rev. Henry Adams, B.D., formerly Rector of Barwell, in the same county, aged 72.
On the 12th inst., Miss Sarah Taylor, of Kingston-upon-Thames, aged 77.

GENUINE COCOA.

COCOA has been designated by Physicians of eminence as one of the richest productions of the vegetable kingdom, and when properly prepared, is justly celebrated for its peculiarly invaluable nutritive properties.

So keen, however, has been the avidity to render this article a lucrative manufacture, and so strenuous the competitive efforts thereby excited, that the most flagrant adulterations have been resorted to, with the sole aim of LOWNESS OF PRICE, until Cocoa has been unjustly brought into disrepute, the public having long become disgusted with numerous vile compounds, which, whether vended under the captivating misnomers of "Homeopathic," "Digestive," "Dietetic," &c., &c., are all more or less the most nauseate concoctions, and, indeed, can hardly be considered as deserving any claim to the title or character of Cocoa.

The evils with which so baneful a system is fraught, are strikingly manifest to the Medical Profession, who, highly esteeming Cocoa (IN ITS PURE STATE) as an article of diet, frequently prescribe and recommend it to invalids, as a remedial agent in promoting health. The results are, however, too often rendered nugatory by the impurity of the article supplied.

The importance, as well as the uncertainty, of obtaining Cocoa in a genuine pure state, are alike



sufficiently notorious. The only security adopted by many, to guard against adulteration, has been to procure the Cocoa Nibs; but, apart from the time and difficulty in extracting the entire strength and flavour of Cocoa in this form, no guarantee whatever is afforded that the Nuts are of the best quality.

The magnitude of our legitimate business as Tea Dealers necessarily precludes our devoting a strict and essential supervision to the manufacture of Cocoa; we have, therefore, completed arrangements with the highly respectable firm of Messrs. HENRY THORNE & CO., Leeds, whose many years' successful experience in the preparation of this article, and the celebrity they have thereby acquired in the North of England, together with their uncompromising determination to adhere to the principle they originally adopted, viz., to manufacture only from the choicest Nuts, and to rigidly eschew adulteration in any shape whatever, warrant us in recommending their "GENUINE TRINIDAD COCOA" to our numerous Friends, to the Medical Profession, and to the Public.

SIDNEY, WELLS, & CO.

FAMILY TEA-MEN,

8, LUDGATE HILL.

SOLE AGENTS FOR LONDON.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

S. W. SILVER AND CO.,



OUTFITTERS, CLOTHIERS, CONTRACTORS, and MANUFACTURERS of every description of Travelling Requirements, suitable for all Climates.

CABIN PASSENGERS' OUTFITTING BRANCH,

Nos. 66 and 67, CORNHILL.

EMIGRANTS' EQUIPMENT BRANCH,

Nos. 3 and 4, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN (opposite the London Tavern), LONDON;

And at ST. GEORGE'S CRESCENT, LIVERPOOL.

Waterproof Coats, Walking and Driving Capes, Storm Suits, Reefing Jackets, Trousers, Leggings, Hats and Caps;

Ladies' Riding Habits, Hoods, Driving Capes and Cloaks;

AIR BEDS, LIFE PRESERVERS, DECK AND TRAVELLING CUSHIONS,

BIVOUACKING BLANKETS FOR SOLDIERS OR SETTLERS,

To resist ground damp in open air exposures;

FLOATABLE MATTRESSES, PILLOWS, &c.,

Which are likewise Life Preservers in case of Fire, Shipwreck, or falling overboard;

PORTABLE BATHS and BUCKETS, for Yachts, and Passengers' general use.

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF

Indiarubber Waterproof Clothing, Patent Steam Packing, &c. &c.,

NORTH WOOLWICH,

(OPPOSITE HER MAJESTY'S DOCKYARD).

WAREHOUSES,

3 & 4, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN,

(OPPOSITE THE LONDON TAVERN).

THE ROYAL PATRIOTIC JUG.—SAMUEL ALCOCK and Co., HILL POTTERY, BURSLEM, Staffordshire, being desirous of putting it within the reach of all to possess a memorial, both of the present war and of the noble and generous sympathy displayed by all classes towards our truly brave soldiers, have published a Royal Patriotic Jug, illustrative alike of the horrors of war as of the nation's grateful efforts to alleviate them, evidenced by the Royal Patriotic Fund. Copies of this interesting work can be had at all China and Glass Warehouses in the kingdom.



NOW EXHIBITING, at 57, Pall Mall.—MUSEUM OF MEXICAN ANTIQUITIES, illustrative of the Mythology, the Religious Rites, and the Sepulture of the Toltec and Aztec Nations, as shown in figures of their Gods, Pontiff Chieftains, Chimerary and Libatory Vases, Sacrificial and Musical Instruments, &c. &c. Admission, One Shilling.

STEAM to TURKEY and the CRIMEA.—PARCELS and PACKAGES for TURKEY, CRIMEA and BLACK SEA, are FORWARDED per Steamer weekly by G. W. WHEATLEY and CO. (late Wag-horn), 156, Leadenhall Street; or Chaplin's, Regent Circus. Packages for non-commissioned officers, privates, and seamen, are taken at reduced rates. Prospectuses on application. N.B. The early delivery of all packages forwarded through this agency is carefully attended to by G. W. W. and Co.'s branch establishments in Turkey.

In small 4to, 2s. 6d., bound in Richly Coloured Comic Cover,
SOMETHING TO LAUGH AT. With nearly 200 Humorous Engravings, and Articles by the best Comic Writers, forming a Book for all Circles and all Seasons. PIPER, STEPHENSON, and SPENCE, Paternoster Row.

THE GALLERY OF STATUARY, 5, LITTLE RUSSELL STREET, COVENT GARDEN.
D. BRUCCIANI, Formator to the Department of Science and Art.

Reqs. to acquaint the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, desirous of possessing copies of the most celebrated works of Ancient and Modern Masters, that he has the most extensive collection in Europe of Casts of Statues, Statuettes, Busts, and other Works of Art, produced from carefully executed moulds taken from the Originals. He would also call their attention to his unique assortment of ALABASTER STATUETTES, VASES, and TAZZAS.

which he is enabled, through his connections abroad, to offer at a price considerably under any other Establishment in England.
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EVERY SATURDAY IS PUBLISHED,
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PEN & PENCIL.

AN ILLUSTRATED FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

[The Sun.]
The "PEN AND PENCIL," under this suggestive and appropriate title, is published a new illustrated family weekly newspaper, and its first appearance before the public, judging from the specimen before us, which is alike creditable to its projectors, its artists, and its publisher, is a decidedly successful one. There can be no doubt but that the "PEN AND PENCIL" will at once take a high rank amongst the periodicals of the week. The engravings in the present number are as exquisitely finished as wood-cuts can possibly be; indeed, were we to mention nothing else than that the principal artists engaged upon it are the Messrs. Linton, to guarantee the superiority of this department. The cartoon on the first page, which is after Sir Thomas Lawrence's celebrated picture of the "The Sisters," is beyond praise. The other illustrations, particularly those referring to incidents of the war, are full of spirit and vivacity. We may notice, as a leading and novel feature, that a page is devoted to a light article for young people, which well combines instruction with amusement. There is also a short and mildly-told narrative, after the type of those in "Household Words." As regards what is technically known as the 'getting-up of the paper, it speaks highly for its publisher, Mr. J. Clayton, Crane-court, Fleet-street, and is an excellent specimen of newspaper machine printing.

[Morning Chronicle.]
The appearance of this illustrated newspaper will be hailed with pleasure by every family in Great Britain. The illustrations of the first Number are excellent, and the letter-press is most superior. The events that have characterised the past week are faithfully recorded, along with a summary of political, fashionable, and commercial intelligence. The engravings comprise a series of pictures from the Crimea, which are excellent. The "Cantiniere," "The Sister of Charity," and "The Enfants Perdus," deserve the highest praise, both for their design and execution. The latter engraving, in which the daring volunteers are described scrambling along the filthy road on a murderous nocturnal visit to the Russian lines, deserves especial notice. "Our Soldiers carrying Supplies from Balaklava to the Camp" is exaggerated, but not more so than the accounts from which probably the sketch was designed. "The Sisters," by Sir Thomas Lawrence; "Fruit and Peacock," by Lance; the "Bird-trap," by G. Smith; and a "Winter's Afternoon," by C. Branwhite, are all first-class engravings. A bust of Sir De Lacy Evans, and a portrait of Lord Palmerston, by Richmond, complete the first Number. Altogether "PEN AND PENCIL," if conducted with the same excellence, will attain a rapid and well-deserved popularity.

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COFFEE & ITS ADULTERATIONS.

(From the Times of April 23, 1851.)

"THE LANCET" of this week contains a remarkable statement of the extent and manner in which the recent regulation for preventing the adulteration of Coffee is being evaded. Out of thirty-four samples, all purchased as Coffee from as many shops in the Borough, Lambeth, and elsewhere, only three are found to be genuine, the proportion of Chicory in the majority of cases being equal to about fifty per cent., while in some instances there was scarcely any Coffee whatever. Ten of the adulterated samples were altogether without the required label, stating them to be a 'Mixture of Chicory and Coffee'; and in those where it existed it was generally concealed from immediate observation by the mode of folding the wrapper. The penalty for selling the mixed article without the label is £100, and it is to be presumed that a remedy must also exist for parties who are served with it when they have demanded Coffee, even although the label may exist, since otherwise the large number of poor who are unable to read would be wholly without protection."

Seeing, therefore, that the adulteration of Coffee is still so generally practised, it becomes necessary again to inform the public where Genuine Coffee can be obtained.

The LANCET reported that "the Coffee purchased of

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